Saturday Night

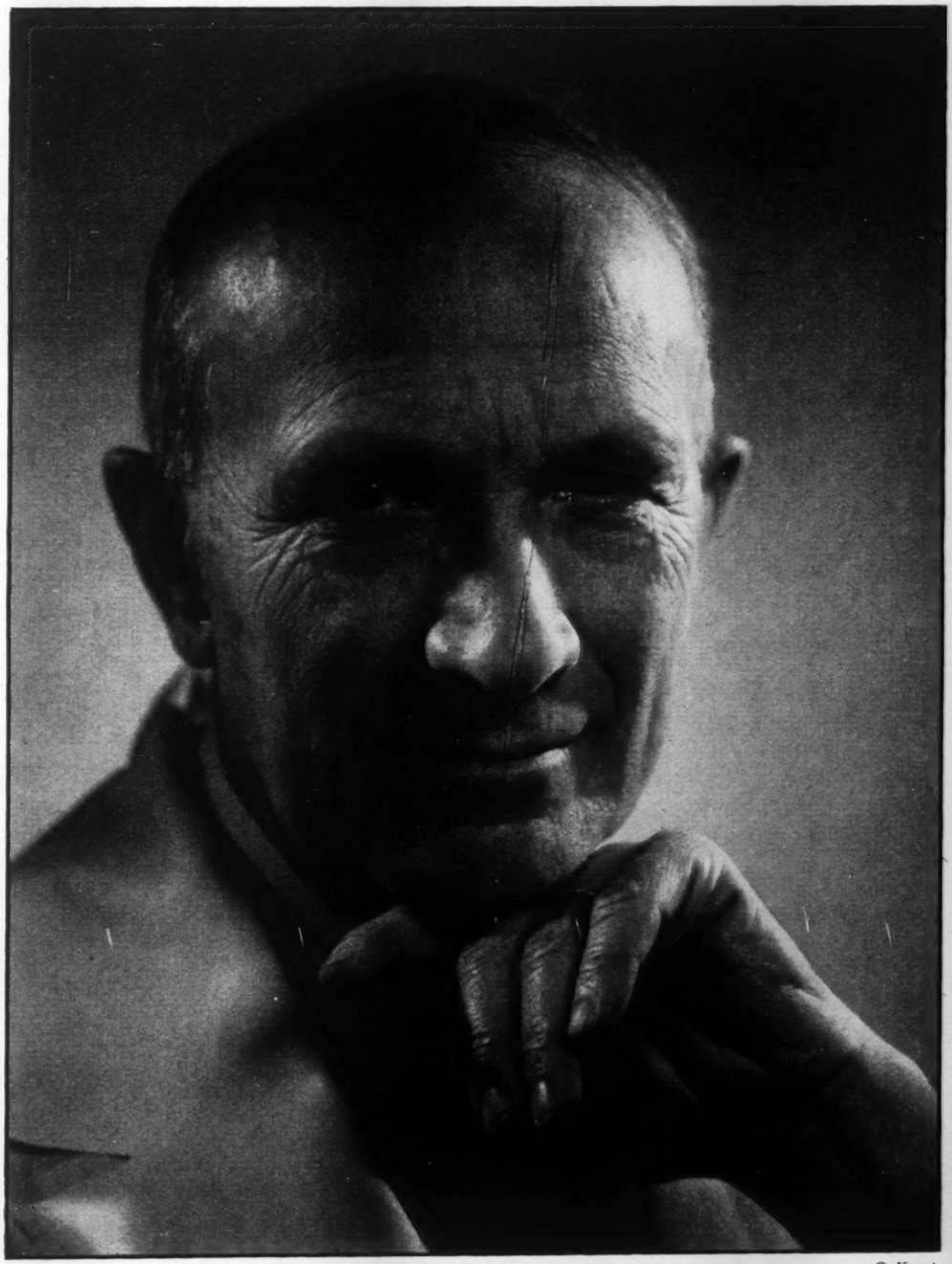
May 8, 1954 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

As an item of news it did not rate much space in the daily papers; all that happened was that the owner of eight cottages some miles east of Hamilton, Ontario, asked for and got a legal order against a ruling of the Board of Health of his township. The Board had condemned the cottages as dangerous to health and had refused, apparently, either to show the owner the report on which its decision was based or to give him a chance to present his side of the case. The dispute went before Mr. Justice Gale and it was his judgment that raised the hearing out of the ruck of petty argument.

The Board of Health may have been right in declaring the cottages unfit for human habitation, he said, but the way it was done "denied substantial justice" to the owner. Then, in the sober language of the law, he stated a principle that governments at all levels too easily forget or ignore: "Even if purporting to act on behalf of the public, boards of this kind should always proceed with caution and within the limits of reason and fair play when depriving private citizens of established rights. If they fail to do so, they will soon fall into general disfavor."

In this case, the error could be



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DR. WILDER PENFIELD: "No Other Gods" (Book Supplement).

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

corrected; boards of health are elected and their decisions can be appealed, either to the courts or to the electorate. But even when such checks on autocracy exist, governing bodies are constantly tempted to seek and enjoy greater power than is rightfully theirs, to assume that all their opinions are right and all their decisions just. When the checks are removed and absolute authority is given to boards and commissions which have been freed of responsibility to both the courts and the voters, the whole structure of individual freedom is weakened, no matter how upright the appointed members of those bodies may be.

During recent years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of governments to give appointed boards arbitrary powers. Only the other day the Ontario Legislature amended the province's Municipal Act to remove an individual's right to appeal if a police commission rejected his application for a licence to carry on a certain trade or business. The Ontario Government had learnt nothing, apparently, from an earlier ruling by Mr. Justice Gale in a case involving the Ontario Labor Relations Board, in which the Justice made it quite clear that these appointed bodies should not be protected against the proper processes of justice. Now, if a police commission in Ontario decides to turn down a request for a licence, that is that; there is no appeal, and all that ordinary citizens can do is hope the commission has acted with wisdom and fairness.

There is no reason or excuse for such disgraceful lapses into autocracy.

Carrots and Crime

WE'VE BEEN pondering the bit of advice given a couple of weeks ago by Mrs. M. Hudson, of London, England. Mrs. Hudson, described as an expert on juvenile delinquency, recommended brown bread and raw vegetables as a cure for bad girls, because "a great deal of juvenile delinquency has to do with digestion". We rather like Mrs. Hudson's idea; it provides a welcome relief from the facile and popular argument that parents are mainly to blame for juvenile delinquency. Many people, no doubt, will be shocked by the suggestion that daughter is a nasty piece of goods not because mom is a bad parent, but just a lousy cook.

Soviet Concert

WHEN THE touring Artists of the Soviet Union give their second concert in Toronto this week, we sincerely hope that the health of their audience has improved. At the first presentation a fortnight ago, most of the people who had jammed into Massey Hall seemed to be suffering from very serious bronchial ailments; they were, nonetheless, bravely enthusiastic, for while they hacked, sneezed, coughed and rumbled through the music and dancing, they were able to subdue these ills of the flesh enough at the end of each individual performance to set the old Hall rocking with their clapping, shouting and foot-stamping. It is possible, of course, that they were bored into a decline by what was being done on the stage and the applause was the measure of their relief, but we doubt it; they appeared to be chockful of sincerity and doubtless the cool dampness of a Toronto April was to blame for their respiratory troubles. They made a properly proletariat audience, too—plenty of babushkas, tieless pink shirts and not a mink in sight.

The Artists themselves performed with great energy and skill, and we can understand now how Russia managed to produce a competent hockey team from a standing start in something like five years. The performances of the Artists were remarkable for their technique, which could be acquired only by a tremendous amount of practice and concentration. Indeed, Prof. Pavel Serebryakov, the pianist, demonstrated his technique with so much vigor that there must have been times when Massey Hall officials feared for the safety of their property. The same qualities were shown by Sophia Golovkina, ballet soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, a robust young woman who obviously can't be bothered with passion; she was handled with considerable care by her partner Leonid Zhdanov, a fine, upstanding example of Russian manhood.

The amazing technical accomplishment of the Artists was supported by little warmth of interpretation, with one exception. Possibly emotion is decadent, bourgeois and to be indulged in only by capitalists. If so, Leonid Kogan had better change his ways. Mr. Kogan is a brilliant violinist, and his performance would have been an outstanding musical event anywhere at any time; he handled the most difficult passages with ease and without losing any of the richness and subtlety of his reading. Still, Mr. Kogan is young, and his emotional exploration may be excused by the impetuous immaturity of youth.

The Face of the Land

EASTER PARADERS in Eastern Canada said peevish things about smog, flicked their finery and decided to ignore the weather conditions. But the haze that drifted over the cities was a much more ominous mixture than comes from steaming roofs and smoking chimneys; it was made up largely of the rich earth of the West, the top soil of more than a million acres of farmland from the Saskatchewan border deep into Manitoba. Fifty-mile winds were tearing at the bare dry earth, grinding it into drifts and whirling it across half a continent.

It was too early to talk about drought, although reserves of moisture were well below normal in many parts of the Prairies. But the warning had been given: the dry years could return and the land not prepared for their advent would again be barren and desolate. Not long before the mid-April winds ripped at Manitoba, a prophetic note was struck by George Spence, member of the International Joint Commission, when he reminded an audience in Winnipeg that for 15 years the West had had a succession of good growing years but "make no mistake, drought

SOPHIA GOLOVKINA and her partner, Leonid Zhdanov.

The Front Page

will come again to the Great Plains; it always has—time is running out".

Nothing can be done about drought or about roaring winds, but man can do a great deal about looking after the earth to help it withstand the harsh treatment of the elements. He can plant cover crops to hold the soil and enrich it, he can protect with farm trash the land that must lie in summer fallow, and he can do many more things to preserve the goodness of the earth. But in far too many places the land has been tilled by people who are more interested in making a fast buck than in conserving the soil—prodigals who, not content with the dividends of fertility, thoughtlessly waste their real capital, the land.

There is no doubt that the temptation has been great to cultivate even marginal land. Grain prices have been good and markets, until recently, were strong. Some producers, no doubt, are quite content to go on treating their land with contempt, taking from it and returning nothing, willing to abandon it when the dusty years return. But these people are the sneak thieves of farming; any man with a conscience must regard his land as a heritage to be held in trust for those who come after him.

Short Snort

AN ENGLISHWOMAN who has had a lot to do with angry animals gave an interesting bit of advice in a newspaper article a while ago; to pacify wild horses and enraged bulls, she said, all you have to do is snort at them, whereupon the creatures will snort back and come to be fondled. It may work with the more simple-minded animals, but we have our doubts about its effectiveness where more complex mammals are concerned. Anxious to test the procedure and lacking horses and bulls for experimental purposes, we tried it on a bus-driver with whom we have carried on a long, dour feud. As he glowered at us the other morning, we produced what we believed to be an excellent snort, a brave bugle of a snort, and waited for him to bend over to be petted. "Blow your nose," he said, "and get to the back of the bus."

Red Shield

A CONSIDERABLE part of the money that the Salvation Army hopes to raise during the Red Shield Appeal which began this week will go to carry on the work of the 36 institutions under the supervision of Col. E. T. Waterston, the Army's social service secretary for men.

"The Army realizes that people must be adequately housed and fed before you talk religion to them," Col. Waterston told us a few days ago. "At the moment we have 35,000 members in Canada, and two training colleges, one in St. John's, Newfoundland, the other in Toronto, with a total of 80 cadets. Local officers have to pass pretty rigid physical and educational tests before they can become commissioned officers."

Col. Waterston's own career in the Salvation Army began shortly after the Winnipeg Citadel Band visited Aspen, Alta., where he was born. "In 1912, when I was 16, I was attracted by the Army's message," he said. "I attended a meeting and then I was sworn in as a soldier. I

COL. E. T. WATERSTON: Started at 16.

became a probationary lieutenant in 1915, after a year's training in Toronto. My father was a little disappointed, because he intended to set me up in business, but he soon got over that. I've been all over Canada on Army work, and now my job is to supervise, on the national level, the men's hostels, rehabilitation centres, boys' homes and homes for the aged."

The objective of the Red Shield Appeal this year is $3,950,000. "That's more than a million and a half higher than last year's total," Col. Waterston said. "The reason for the increase is the capital expenditures we plan in several major Canadian cities. Last year, incidentally, we were oversubscribed."

Time for Thought

WE HAVE made a practice of avoiding offices decorated with peremptory signs such as "Think!" or "Do It Now!" or "Smile!", which intimidate us to such an extent that we go around for days feeling futile, frustrated and inferior. We can generally manage a sickly grin, but the other commands leave us petrified—what to do at that very moment? What to think about?

Apparently there are people who can bubble with good cheer at the sight of a sign and dutifully do or think like mad when reminded about it. We learn, for example, that in Dearborn, Michigan, city employees are required to spend 30 minutes thinking as soon as they arrive at their offices each morning, and this concentrated period of mental activity has produced at least one worthwhile thought—to pipe music into the city dog pound to soothe the worried creatures there.

Setting aside a given period each day for thinking seems to be a much better idea than trying to prod people into thinking at all sorts of odd moments during the day. One could spend pleasant and profitable hours at home and work thinking about what to think about during the think-periods, with no fear of suddenly being jarred into complete thoughtlessness by a suddenly exposed sign.

Providing Jobs

THE FEDERAL Government has given a chilly reception to proposals that an extensive program of public works be started to ease the unemployment that has persisted through the late winter into the spring. The Government's line of reasoning seems to be that conditions are bound to get better and even if they don't, building post offices or docks or even a seaway is not going to help much, because men have been replaced to such an extent by machines in construction work.

The Government's argument sounds plausible when presented by such a persuasive person as the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Winters, but when it is fitted into the larger context of what is actually being done to get the unemployed back on the job it takes on the general greyness of a policy that appears to consist of nothing more dynamic than waiting and hoping. This should cause no surprise, because the Government has worked itself into a strait-jacket of fixed expenses and financial commitments.

There is one obvious way of putting fresh vigor into a lagging economy, one that is clear to such disparate observers as Sumner Slichter, the Harvard economist, and Walter Reuther, President of the CIO. It is to raise the purchasing power of consumers and lower the costs of producers by taking less money from them in taxes. Finance Minister Abbott himself gave the idea tacit approval some years ago when he was expounding the theory of cyclical budgeting — the levying of heavy taxes during the fat years to balance the lower revenues of the lean. This year's budget has been brought down, but that is no reason why the Federal Government should not be thinking about the effect of taxes on jobs.

Hamilton Prepares for the Drama Festival

Groups from Six Provinces Will Compete in the Finals

Curtis Studios, Calgary

THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING

Edna Pozer and Ron Poffenroth of Workshop 14, Calgary, rehearse Fry's play. This group, which is directed by Betty Mitchell, has been a consistent winner of awards. Also coming from the West is the Little Theatre of Trail, BC.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK

The Northcliffe Dramatic Club of Grand Falls, Nfld. was invited to bring its production of O'Casey's play. This is the first time this group has been in the finals. Estelle Wall (1) plays Juno and Fay Raines is Maisie Maddigan.

Lane, St. Boniface

LE MALADE IMAGINAIRE

Molière's comedy is the entry of the Collège de Saint-Boniface, St. Boniface, Man. Raymonde Marchand, as Toinette, scolds Robert Trudel, the imaginary invalid. The other French play is the entry of La Nouvelle Equipe, Montreal.

Robert Mackleston, Toronto

THE ROSE TATTOO

The Playcraftsmen, Toronto, took all the awards in their region with Tennessee Williams's play. Here John Sullivan rehearses with Frances Tobias. Domino Players of Kingston and The Players Guild of Hamilton are the other entrants.

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The Storm in Quebec: A National Danger

By HUGH MacLENNAN

AS MONTREAL'S latest spring in a decade continued to flirt with winter—the Canadiens playing off with the Bruins while the snow began to melt dirtily on the sidewalks, going on to their final playoff against the Red Wings while the first crocuses emerged from the mud only to be dusted over with snow again — while these and other things were happening, April seemed determined to prove that poets are right, for it really was the cruellest month we have had in a long time. At the beginning of it Mr. Duplessis's income tax, at the end of it Mr. Abbott's. And all through the month the two of them wrangling over our bones.

Two months ago in one of the letters from Montreal, which was subsequently denounced by an irate reader of SATURDAY NIGHT as mealy-mouthed, I tried to explain in restrained language what seemed to me to be the psychological background of Mr. Duplessis's decision to exact a special income tax within the Province of Quebec. At that time I shared the apprehensions and the caution of most responsible English-speaking people of this city. I knew perfectly well that the tax was aimed mainly at Montreal residents in the sense that they would have to pay by far the most of it. I knew it was the cheapest way possible in which the Premier could assert his claims of independence from Ottawa, since it would cost few pence to his own supporters. But I loved Quebec and counted myself her loyal citizen. I still do, and so do most of us here. Now that this double taxation is a reality, I think I speak for most of us in Montreal when I say that it highlights a situation which in time may become exceedingly dangerous, both for Canada and for Quebec herself.

The trouble with this country is that hardly any of our politicians ever say what they mean. Even when they talk violently, as Mr. Duplessis so often does, they seldom say what they mean. But the residents of Montreal who have to suffer from their quarrels over personal power and prestige *do* say what they mean when they say they are fed up. If the politicians in one camp try to get their own way by whipping up emotions, while the politicians in the other camp sit aside in smug self-righteousness and talk in a cloudy jargon of legalistic clichés, the result will be that the citizens they are supposed to govern will soon be snarling at each other and this country will return to the atmosphere of suspicion, frustration and back-biting to which Mackenzie King's two-timing reduced it in 1944.

Some of the confusions resulting from Premier Duplessis's battle with Ottawa would be comical were it not certain they will end in anger and mischief.

Mr. Duplessis has told his civil servants that they may deduct his provincial tax from the net amounts they owe the federal government. If they take him at his word, that means that the federal government will be forced to sue them. What then? As nearly all of Quebec's provincial employees are *Canadiens*, they will feel that they are being persecuted by the English-speaking majority in the other provinces, nor will there be any lack of vociferous voices to assure them that this is the case.

Professional and private business men in Montreal, who already spend days wading through bureaucratic forms every time they make out their federal income tax, now face the nightmare of having to go through a similar procedure for Quebec. Similar, but even more confusing. For unless Ottawa opens its files to the provincial tax gatherers—and what a bureaucratic extravaganza it will be if *that* happens!—how can the taxpayer possibly prove to Quebec that he is reporting the truth?

FOR the past month in Montreal, I have heard rumors of an impending flight of capital from Quebec owing to this new tax law and because of a growing feeling that the mentality of certain politicians is becoming too neurotic to be trusted. If even a moderate flight of capital begins, what is to prevent it from turning into a stampede? I have even heard it said that the plight of our English-speaking residents is beginning to resemble that of the Americans before 1776 —taxation without representation. This kind of talk is, of course, the product of emotion, but if the whole city of Montreal had a record of voting 100 per cent for

©Karsh

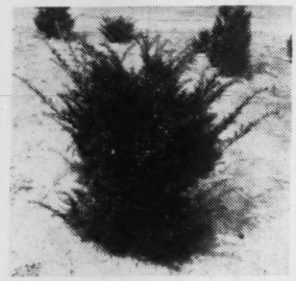
PREMIER DUPLESSIS: The confusion may end in anger and mischief.

Union Nationale, can anyone seriously believe that this new tax law would have been passed?

What bothers most of us here is the danger that the bad temper displayed by the politicians will soon spread among the citizens, and that Canadian and *Canadien* may return to their old habit of eyeing one another askance. Certainly Premier Duplessis's reaction to Mr. Abbott's budget speech was not calculated to further goodwill anywhere. "Mr. Abbott's statements," he is quoted as saying at a press conference, "certainly rejoiced the enemies of Quebec who favor one language and one religion." If only politicians would pay us the compliment of assuming that we have a sense of humor! Who *are* these enemies of Quebec? And who—unless he is a politician—is rejoicing because we have to pay a double tax? What responsible man anywhere in Canada wants this country to have only one language and one religion?

But the moment we get mad at Mr. Duplessis, we get mad at the federal Liberals as well. It was because of their intellectual dishonesty and double-talk during the King regime that *Union Nationale* got itself elected at the end of the war. It is because of their present smugness and dullness that *Union Nationale* continues in power and can find so much support for its extravagant and clumsy policies. The rest of the country too easily overlooks a fact which does Quebec credit. This is the only province that is willing to penalize itself—or at least a part of itself—in its effort to uphold the principle of a

YEW



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democratic opposition. Regardless of his record in voting almost solidly for the Liberals in federal elections, the *Canadien's* support of Mr. Duplessis is proof that he trusts no federal parliament whose powers are virtually unlimited.

But it is one thing to oppose Ottawa, and quite another to do so with a clumsy tax law supported by inflammatory language which is very likely to set one race against the other and produce incalculable harm in the country and in Quebec itself. Quebec has a case, and we in Montreal know it. But having a case entitles no man to assume that whoever opposes his methods is the enemy of his people.

To us in Montreal, it looks as though there is only one man in the country who can prevent this situation from deteriorating. That is the Prime Minister himself. Most of us wish that Louis St. Laurent, a Catholic, a *Canadien,* the most universally respected individual in our national life since Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would return to Quebec and talk to his fellow-provincials as directly as the Quebec Premier talks to them, and in a different tone of voice. We would like him to speak neither as a Liberal nor even as head of the nation, but as a great Quebecker whose own career is proof that the English-speaking majority of Canada, whatever the sins of their fathers may have been, are not "enemies of Quebec who favor only one language and one religion". We would like him to assure the Quebec rural voter—the urban voter doesn't need the assurance—that anyone who pictures Quebec as an island surrounded by racial and religious enemies is not only jumping up and down on his own hat, but is doing so on a hat that went out of fashion at least twenty-five years ago.

For this provincial tax law is fundamentally nothing more than the symptom of a state of mind. If the state of mind were freed of neuroticism, it would not be hard for Ottawa and Quebec to come to terms over the matter of a few million dollars.

•

Real Estate Prices

L'Evénement says Quebec has reached a rate
Higher than ever for its real estate.
The paper leaves out what Montgomery paid
In Lower Town before the barricade,
With no assessment of de Montcalm's worth
Or Wolfe's who traded for this headland earth.
What is the cost of footage around the sphere,
Bought by the dead who held their own lives dear?

R. G. EVERSON

Ottawa Letter

Premier Smallwood Changes His Mind

By John A. Stevenson

WHEN KAISER WILHELM II in 1890 dismissed his veteran Chancellor, the great Prince Bismarck, the resulting sensation was world wide and *Punch* published a famous cartoon captioned "Dropping the Pilot". But now the Hon. Joseph R. Smallwood, the redoubtable Premier of Newfoundland has gone one better than the late Kaiser and prompted the arrest of his erstwhile financial and economic pilot, Dr. Alfred E. Valdmanis, on the charge of extorting money from firms doing business with the government of Newfoundland.

Before the Second World War, Dr. Valdmanis was a Minister of the Latvian Government and later acted as a special adviser to the Allied armies of occupation in Germany. He arrived in Canada in 1948 and, during a spell as visiting professor of economics at Carleton College in Ottawa, was employed as a part-time adviser on immigration by the Federal Government.

He met Mr. Smallwood, apparently about the time that the latter became the first provincial Premier of Newfoundland in 1949 and captivated him by his personal charm and his rich fund of financial and economic lore. He persuaded his new friend that industrial development was the key to the revival of the depressed fortunes of Newfoundland and that he knew the way to transform the whole island into a land flowing with milk and honey. So Mr. Smallwood installed him as his chief financial and economic counsellor at the princely salary of $25,000 per annum, later raised to $30,000. He became the architect of a variety of state-owned enterprises and roamed far and wide trying to enlist the interest of foreign capitalists in the island. Mr. Smallwood's admiration for Dr. Valdmanis was unshaken even when many of the enterprises came to grief.

When Dr. Valdmanis resigned last February as chairman of the Labrador and Newfoundland Corporation, his patron praised him as a man whose equal "Newfoundland will not soon again see" and on another occasion he suggested that his great services deserved commemoration by a fine statue.

To the opposition in Newfoundland, of course, the case has fallen as manna from heaven. It is, too, an unpalatable dose for our Ministers at Ottawa to swallow, as Mr. Smallwood had made Newfoundland a sort of political pocket borough for the Liberal party. Some time ago this writer aroused the fury of a Federal member from Newfoundland by suggesting that the island would probably provide as many headaches for Ottawa as it had for years for London. But the arrest of Dr. Valdmanis is only one of these headaches. Another is a threat of the Smallwood Ministry to sue for compensation for unfair freight charges, which, it claims, have penalized the trade of the island since 1949.

A spate of nonsense has been flowing from the lips and pens of partisans of Premier Duplessis about the terrible threat to the survival of French Canada's special culture in the Federal Government's desire to secure a monopoly of income taxation in Quebec. The special national cultures of Scotland, Ireland and Wales have not faded away because the control of taxation in these countries has resided in London, the capital of England.

James Lynch

PREMIER JOSEPH SMALLWOOD.

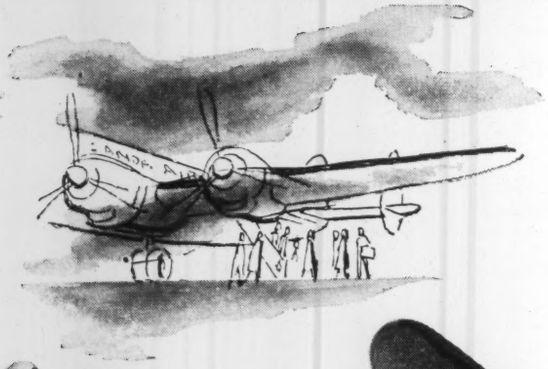
Take the case of Wales, the smallest of these three countries. The long and stubborn resistance of the Welsh people to English aggression was ended early in the 14th century by King Edward I, who brought the country more or less under English administration and created his son Prince of Wales. In the next two centuries there were sporadic but abortive revolts by Welsh leaders, which ceased after an Act of Union, passed in 1536, decreed the twelve Welsh counties should return 24 members to the English Parliament. In 1542 all the ancient Welsh laws and customs were declared illegal, and the English system of justice was imposed on the whole country with the harsh provision that all legal procedure must henceforth be conducted in English.

The great majority of the Welsh, however, clung stubbornly to their own language and special culture and successfully resisted Anglicization. Today, after more that four centuries of political domination by the English, the Welsh remain a separate race, fiercely proud of their cultural heritage. Both in the courts and schools the Welsh language is not only recognized but in many parts of the country treated as a mother tongue. Today nearly 200,000 people speak only Welsh.

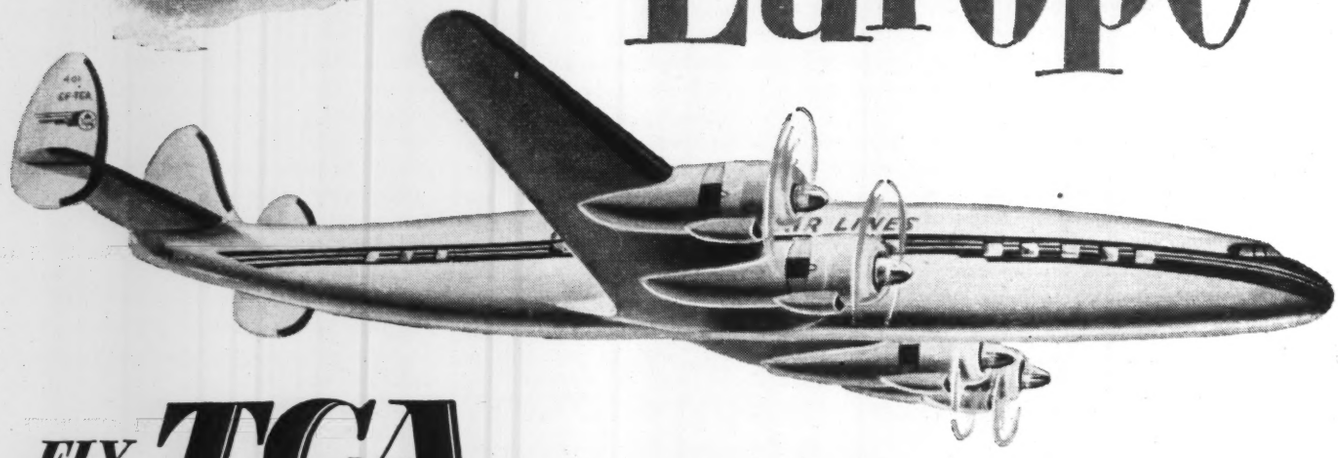
It is true there is a Welsh Nationalist movement pressure from which has secured the assignment of a Minister to take special charge of Welsh affairs, but there never has been any suggestion that the language and culture of the Welsh were in peril of extinction because their income taxation and succession duties were decided at Westminster.

The Government can derive some comfort from the latest report on unemployment by the Department of Labor; it showed that in the month preceding March 18, the increase in the number of job applicants registered at the offices of the National Employment Service had only been about 10,000, which was considerably less of a rise than in the earlier months. But the registered applicants on March 16 reached a total of 570,000, which was roughly 172,000 more than the figure for the corresponding date in 1953. There was also some encouragement in the data on export trade for March; its value was placed at $321.2 million which was well above the figure for February ($279.8 million) and slightly higher than the figure for March, 1953 ($313 million). The value of imports, $353 million, was somewhat lower than the figure for March, 1953, ($360.1 million), and the adverse balance of trade for the month was reduced to $32.2 million.

The vigorous criticism made by Mr. Justice Wilson of certain arbitrary actions of officials of the Department of Immigration emphasized the need for Parliament to take action to curb some of the almost dictatorial powers with which this department is now vested. Some time ago when representatives of Labor, at a conference with the Hon. Walter Harris, the Minister of Immigration and Citizenship, and some of his officials, made strong representations about the handling of immigrants, they were received with such disdain that Dr. Eugene Forsey, who was a member of the delegation, was moved to say to Mr. Harris and his henchmen, "It is quite plain to me that as far as you are concerned those two great champions of human liberty, John Milton and John Stuart Mill might as well never have lived".



to Europe



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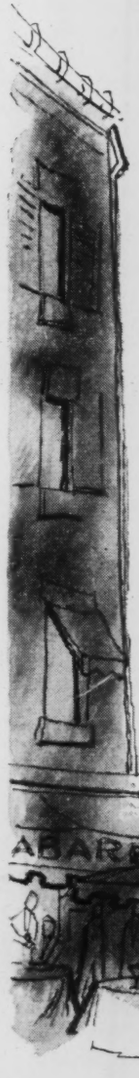

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Foreign Affairs

Is Canada Left Out?

By Willson Woodside

IT ALL happened so suddenly that a good bit of explanation is still needed for it. What was it that caused the Eisenhower Administration, within the space of 10 days, to abandon its cherished strategy of disengaging itself from local wars and talk of putting U.S. troops into Indo-China, in an election year? How does Britain get into the proposed South-East Asia Pact, when she has been excluded persistently from the Anzus (Australia-New Zealand-United States) Pact? And why is Canada left out, when she was one of the earliest in the line in Korea?

It was the battle of Dienbienphu, the approach of the Geneva Conference and the blast of the H-Bomb that moved the Americans. Before any of these happened, Dulles was proclaiming a momentous new U.S. strategy which placed its main reliance on massive atomic retaliation. Eisenhower was saying that no one could be more bitterly opposed than he was to the involvement of the U.S. in a hot war in Indo-China. And Republican politicians were warming up for this year's campaign with the claim that they had ended the Korean War.

But the critical struggle at Dienbienphu, biggest battle of the eight-year-old Indo-Chinese War, brought the French Chief of Staff, General Ely, to Washington to ask for more planes and aerial support and dispel the lingering confidence of the Defence Department—in contrast to the view of the State Department—in the Navarre Plan for winning the war next year. The world-wide dismay over the immensity of the H-Bomb explosion brought a clamor of the U.S.'s allies against the retaliation strategy. And the approach of Geneva impelled the Administration to "do something" to stave off a Far Eastern Munich.

So out the window went the "let Asians fight Asians" dream which Eisenhower had spoken of during his election campaign. On to the shelf was laid the atomic retaliation strategy. And out was trotted the old reliable formula of a regional defence pact and troops-on-the-ground. It was shock diplomacy—which some in Washington say Mr. Dulles carefully calculated.

For look how carefully thought-out was his sudden proposal for "united action" in South-East Asia. By leaving out Chiang as one of the proposed members, and by including Hong Kong and Malaya as places that ought to be protected, Brit-

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ain's adherence was virtually assured in spite of her expected reluctance to "upset" the Geneva Conference. The British had always resented their exclusion from the Anzus Pact, but could not have joined a Pacific Pact unalterably based on support of Chiang Kai-shek. And the Americans, for their part, had always held that Britain was too much the imperialist whom the Asians had been opposing for decades to be of value in such a pact, and had never before expressed any willingness to help defend Hong Kong and Malaya.

The great strength of the American proposal is that it is to be based on full independence for Indo-China.

This means that for the first time it is possible to organize a South-East Asia regional pact, including members such as the U.S., Britain and France, who can give it the strength to mean something, without it bearing the stigma of "colonialism". Further, it is only the belated French willingness to grant Indo-China full freedom which has made it possible to internationalize the struggle. Up to now, far from asking for U.S. or other troops, they have been unwilling to accept them, because it meant giving up the special French position in Indo-China.

Nor have the French ever asked the UN to put forces into Indo-China, as it did into Korea. The Arab-Indian bloc has been standing by to raise the whole question of French colonialism in North Africa, as well as in Indo-China, in that case. Now, a group of UN members can organize a regional defence pact, within the Charter of the UN, to which no justifiable objection can be raised. Maybe in time this will change the attitude of India and Burma.

Why has Canada been left out of the list of proposed members of the Pacific Pact (the U.S., Britain, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and the three Associated States of Indo-China)? It appeared at first as though our government had let it be known that we didn't want to be invited. Now it seems that Mr. Dulles left us out because Mr. St. Laurent had just been through Asia urging recognition of Communist China, and Ottawa had let it be known very pointedly that we would only intervene in Indo-China, as we did in Korea, on UN request. From something Mr. Pearson said before he left for Geneva, our government is not entirely happy at being left out, while by no means anxious to get in.

However, if there is going to be a Pacific Pact it would be as natural and necessary a vehicle for our policy in that sphere as the Atlantic Pact has been on the other side of the world. It will be a gathering of that small band of nations who are willing to make an effort and take a risk to organize world security, which the UN is unable to do.

We belong to this company, and we ought to be in a Pacific Pact.

Books

Patrist and Matrist Created He Them

By Robertson Davies

FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS philosophers and close observers of life have known that sex makes its influence felt in many realms of life and thought which, to the unreflective glance, seem far remote from it. But it is only since the beginning of the present century that a technique of investigation has been available which has made it possible to pursue such a relationship as that existing between, for instance, sex and the law, in a tolerably logical manner, and to present it to the world with some authority behind it greater than that of mere personal opinion.

The technique of psycho-analysis has been widely employed in the investigation of history and literature; sometimes the results have been impressive and illuminating, and sometimes they have been ludicrous and cranky. The method is neither perfect, nor wholly scientific, but it is an improvement on the lack of method which existed before it, and we must be grateful to it for many fine additions to human knowledge and speculation. The book which lies before me today is, I think, an unusually interesting and valuable addition to this realm of literature, and if it is read as widely as it deserves to be it will unquestionably prove to be an extremely controversial volume. Already some quiet attempts have been made to suppress it, and there will be others.

Its name is *Sex in History* and it is the work of G. Rattray Taylor. In his book he attempts to outline the influence which prevailing sexual attitudes have had in the course of history on religious belief, the law, and social conduct. He confines himself to the Christian era, and to Europe, with particular reference to England. The facts upon which he bases his argument are gathered from 260 books which he lists in a bibliography, but so far as I know the theory which he advances is all his own.

It is agreed among psycho-analysts that the working out of the Oedipus Complex, which is supposed to be the common experience of mankind in the first few years of life, leaves a child with a bias either toward his father, or toward his mother. Unless this bias is extreme it is merely part of the normal composition of a personality, but it is very important in the formation of character. The boy who grows up with a father-bias becomes what Mr. Taylor calls, for convenience, a "patrist"; the boy with the mother-bias, a "matrist". How do they differ?

The Patrist, says Mr. Taylor, is restrictive in his attitude toward sex, regards women as essentially inferior, is conservative and authoritarian in his political and social thinking, mistrusts research and enquiry, fears pleasure and spontaneity, dreads and hates homosexuality, and thinks of God, or the Ultimate Power, as legalistic and punitive. The Matrist is easy-going about sex and thinks highly of women, sets great store by human welfare and political democracy, admires research, pleasure and the arts and all manifestations of freedom even unto revolution, fears incest, and thinks of the Ultimate Power as Maternal—that is, benevolent and permissive.

Jacket illustration: "Sex in History"

"The Blessing of the Marriage Bed"; woodcut of 1483.

Of course, in a well-balanced human being there will be strains of both these basic attitudes, though one will prevail. And education, intelligence and social circumstances will make their usual modifications in both attitudes. A Patrist may be a noble and enlightened law-giver, or a half-mad witch-burner: a Matrist may be a great liberal philosopher, or a conscienceless criminal. But in the life-pattern of every human being a dominant Patrist or Matrist strain will be found, and in particular eras of history, according to Mr. Taylor, one or other of these influences will be seen powerfully at work. Thus the Middle Ages was Patrist, the Renaissance Matrist; from the middle of the eighteenth century the Patrists had it pretty much their own way, but we now seem to be moving rapidly into a Matrist era. And with each alteration there has been a striking change in the dominant attitude of society toward sex.

The religious and legal austerities of the Middle Ages mark that period very clearly as Patrist; authority was the breath of life to Church and State. But the increasing importance of the Mother of God in worship marked the beginning of a Matrist revolution, which culminated in the Renaissance. Mr. Taylor does not regard the Reformation, as many historians do, as a step toward a more liberal world, but as a restoration of Patrist dominance. Who were more authoritarian than Luther and Calvin? The heresies which aroused most indignation in the Middle Ages were those of such groups as the Cathars and the Beghards, who seem peaceful and even admirable in retrospect, but who were savagely hunted down, and to whom were attributed excesses of homosexuality—the sin most heinous in Patrist eyes. But during the Renaissance a great freedom of spirit prevailed, which was not only glorious in men of great abilities, but infamous in men who were without conscience, and during the Renaissance we hear much of the iniquities of incest—the extreme dread of the mother-biased Matrists. Renaissance drama is redolent with incest, and it was the last resort of men who sought to show their freedom from ordinary restraints.

Cromwell's Patrist rule was supplanted by the Matrist freedom of the Restoration. The period from 1750 to 1900 was a Patrist age, and how often in Victorian literature the ultimate word of praise is "manly"—often meaning restrictive or ascetic. It is neither possible nor desirable to follow Mr. Taylor's argument in detail in this review, but it provides deeply evocative and illuminating reading, even when one is not swept away by its persuasiveness.

But this book is not solely the exposition of a theory of history. In his final section Mr. Taylor throws out a few notions about our own time which account for the resentment with which his book has met in some quarters. In our day the Western world is predominantly Matrist in its outlook—the Communist world is unyieldingly Patrist. Must we throw over all our Matrist ideals of human welfare, of democracy, of freedom in order to keep our place in the sun? Let me quote Mr. Taylor:

"Today we have to think on a world scale, and taking the world as a whole, one notes many signs that the application of reason to the problems of human happiness is being abandoned in favor of a frenzied projection of aggressive feelings against others, under the sanction of myth. Humanism is giving way to fanaticism, just as it did in the days of the Greeks. And, just as was the case two thousand years

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ago, the fanatics have adopted for their purpose the doctrines of an obscure teacher, creating out of them a powerful myth, with which to defeat the myths of their rivals. Five centuries ago people were encouraged to blame all their misfortunes on witches, and to discharge their hatreds in putting them to death. Today our heresies are political and—as in the case of the Cathars—fanatics are prepared to put whole populations to the sword rather than permit them to exist. Thus it is true in a very profound sense that the Catholic Church and the Kremlin are natural opponents. Each is battling to secure control of the human unconscious with rival myths, or organized systems of beliefs. The depth of their enmity is a measure of the similarity of their aims."

This is not a book to be swallowed whole, and many people will take pleasure in confuting Mr. Taylor in some of his particular accusations. But his main thesis —the alternating waves of Patrist and Matrist feeling which are evident in history, and the existence of recognizable Patrist and Matrist types of personality— will take a lot of arguing down. Canadians with an historical cast of mind may be pleased to examine the curious see-saw of Patrist and Matrist which exists in our own country, where Matrist welfare schemes are encouraged by a government with an Uncle (an obvious Father-Compromise-Image) at its head.

Mr. Taylor's book is written in a close and lively style. One may wish that he had not said so often that certain topics were too large to be discussed in his book, and had instead taken another 150 pages in which to discuss them. Certainly we may hope for a companion volume in which these fascinating by-paths of thought are fully developed.

SEX IN HISTORY — by G. Rattray Taylor — pp. 328 and index—*Thames & Hudson*—$4.25.

Thinking Out Loud

THE CREATIVE ELEMENT—A Study of Vision, Despair and Orthodoxy among Some Modern Writers—by Stephen Spender—pp. 199—*British Book Service*—$3.50.

An equally appropriate sub-title would be: "A Study of the Failure of Faith and Modern Substitutions for It". Though he believes that poetic vision alone cannot replace religion, Stephen Spender sees the burden of spiritual existence to be now borne by the artist, forcing him to re-invent a system of values. Mr. Spender questions whether the new-found orthodoxy of Eliot, Auden, and others is not really a reaction from individualistic philosophies rather than a confirmation of the significance of man in a scientific world. Though he expects no conclusive answer to this difficult question, from this point of view he examines the relevant work of Rimbaud, Rilke, Eliot, Forster, Lawrence, Yeats, Orwell, Auden and Waugh. His illuminating simplifications will annoy those who believe that the artists returned to orthodoxy have the right answer, as well as those who place their faith in artistic individualism divorced from the general fate of mankind.

The reader approaches the criticism of a practising artist with either special joy or special distrust, depending on whether or not he believes an artist has any business writing criticism. But criticism in a special sense is part of the artistic function, and, though much critical nonsense has been written by artists, much of great value has resulted from this extension of one part of the artistic function. It would be ridiculous to insist that the artist must continue to cultivate his muse without stopping to reflect, if he needs to, where the artist stands in today's world. It is the reader's good fortune that some poets such as Mr. Spender do their thinking out loud.

M.A.H.

Twenty Years' Work

NO OTHER GODS—by Wilder Penfield—pp. 341—with map, background notes and bibliography—*Little, Brown*—$3.95.

This novel by the distinguished doctor who directs the Montreal Neurological Institute began as a work by his mother. He promised shortly before her death that he would finish it for her. Here is the finished product, nearly 20 years later, a work of imagination backed by impressive scholarship as well as personal research in those parts of what is now Iraq, where Abraham lived before he appeared in the pages of Genesis.

Abraham (as Abram) appears in the novel first as a young pagan priest, son of an idol-maker and merchant in the city of Ur on the ancient course of the Euphrates. Through the love of a king's daughter, he is offered great power and riches as a priest in Ur. But the growth of his revolutionary belief that only one God exists, an unseen God, causes him to revolt against the idols of his priesthood—a revolt which forces him to escape to the desert and eventual sanctuary among his father's people, nomad herdsmen. The book, which is sometimes slow-moving but never fatally so, ends with the beginning of the long trek into Canaan in the search for freedom to worship the God of Abraham.

S. Y.

In Brief

ENGLAND, YOUR ENGLAND — by George Orwell—pp. 224—*British Books*—$3.00.

This is the last collection of essays of a notable English liberal. Cantankerous, and enthralled by whatever was minimal in life or conduct, Orwell was nevertheless important because of his rigorous honesty. He had little capacity to see what was

noble in life, but he was a sworn enemy to the ignoble and these essays on social themes have strength and astringency.

HOMES OF THE BRAVE — by T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings—illustrations by Mary Petty—pp. 113—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.95.

Robsjohn-Gibbings is the naughty boy among American critics of architecture, lighting into all kinds of building and decoration with wit and vigor. His purpose, however, is serious, and it may be asked if the Mary Petty pictures in this book do not suggest too much that he is merely a clown. He is doing for American domestic architecture what Osbert Lancaster has done in England with *Homes, Sweet Homes,* but his work misses the keen satiric edge which Lancaster achieves with less effort. Nevertheless, this is a book which you should not miss if you rebel against the dictatorship of architectural fashion, divorced from taste or good sense.

THE PAINTER'S WORKSHOP—by W. G. Constable — pp. 136 and 24 plates in monochrome—*Oxford*—$4.50.

To enjoy any art intelligently, it is necessary to know something of how its effects are achieved. Mr. Constable tells us how painters have done their work in the past and how they do it now, what tools and materials they use, and how some of the great painters have employed and extended the raw materials of their work. The tone of the book is sober, and the way in which the information is given is so clear and pleasantly detailed that it makes fascinating reading. It is chiefly for those who will never paint, but who want to have a better understanding of painting.

THE EVER-INTERESTING TOPIC — by William Cooper—pp. 252—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

Of course the ever-interesting topic is sex, and when the young and brassily progressive headmaster of famous old Monteagle School decides that a distinguished social scientist, Mrs. Edna Foy, shall lecture the boys on it in considerable detail, there is trouble. "Everything is natural" is the defence of the modernist; "What is natural is wicked" is that of the old guard, headed by the assistant to the headmaster. A fine theme, but so careful has the writer been to play fair with his people, and to avoid anything of humor or extravagance himself, that the book has a pinched, dried-out atmosphere about it which is vaguely disappointing.

THE MACMILLAN WILD FLOWER BOOK — by Clarence J. Hylander and illustrated by Edith Farrington Johnston — pp. 471, richly illustrated in color—*Macmillan*—$16.50.

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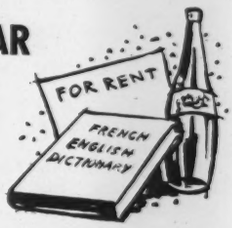

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THE SECOND TREE FROM THE CORNER — by E. B. White—pp. 253—*Musson*—$3.00.

A collection of E. B. White's fugitive pieces must always be a delight, for he is one of the ablest writers on this side of the Atlantic. Most of the work in this book will be familiar to readers of *The New Yorker*, and most of it reads better a second time.

A BED OF ROSES — by William Sansom — pp. 284—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

Louise has been living with Guy for four years, before his caddishness persuades her that she must get rid of him. She goes to Spain, but Guy goes there also, smashes up her new romance, and at last carries Louise away with him. Mr. Sansom's brilliant skill as a novelist makes us swallow most of this, but we wonder how Louise could remain decent after four years with Guy, and why she is unable to resist him in the end, for he is as repellent a rascal as we have met in fiction in a long time. The telling is everything in this book, and psychological probability is nothing. Mr. Sansom's much-praised prose style is certainly exciting, but we feel that it should, like certain oranges, bear the stamp—"Color Added".

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF LUCREZIA BORGIA—by Maria Bellonci—pp. 325—*Ambassador*—$6.00.

Rich as this book is in its mass of detail, the outline of it is obscured by the writer's lack of discrimination between the significant and the merely curious. In parts it is heavily documented, but such passages as the last thoughts of the dying Lucrezia are obviously imaginary and unconvincing. Some new material has been employed, discovered by the author in the Vatican Archives, and in the Este and Gonzaga papers, and much space is consumed in contradicting other writers on Lucrezia. As in an ill-organized museum, the clutter of riches tires the mind, and the reader wishes for a climax, and a sense of order.

THE REASON WHY—by Cecil Woodham-Smith — pp. 282 and illustrations — *Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

This fine piece of historical writing explains, in fascinating detail, the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. The rivalry between the Earl of Lucan and the Earl of Cardigan (who were brothers-in-law), the complications of an army in which aristocratic officers (untrained and the holders of purchased commissions) had arbitrary power, and the chaos and inefficiency of the supply services, made the Crimean War a classic of needless suffering, of which the Charge was a high

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point. With controlled and commanding intelligence the author makes it all clear, even to the least military reader. This is a truly distinguished piece of work.

THE SUNBURNT COUNTRY — a profile of Australia edited by Ian Bevan — pp. 247 and photographic illustrations—*Collins*—$3.50.

The Society of Australian Writers in England prepared this book for presentation to the Queen before her visit to their native land. At the head of this group stands the great name of Gilbert Murray, and the list of contributors is a distinguished one. Eric Partridge writes admirably about Australian speech and accent (when will someone do this for Canada with equal authority?) and the late Chester Wilmot's contribution on Australia's foreign policy is especially interesting to Canadians. A fine book, of which Australia may be proud, but why are all those who have written it living elsewhere?

AS GYPSIES WANDER—by Juliette de Bairacli Levy—pp. 300 and good photographic illustrations—*British Books*—$4.25.

The writer of this extraordinary book is a veterinary, a famous herbalist, and a breeder of Afghan hounds. She has learned much about her various professions from the English and European gypsies, with whom she has lived on easy terms. Her admiration for these people is unbounded, and her defence of them and of their way of life is spirited, original and persuasive. She writes without literary grace, but with much natural force, and her photographs are likewise artless but convincing. Her book is of unusual value and interest because of its factual, though friendly, account of a people who have been foolishly condemned and equally foolishly romanticised.

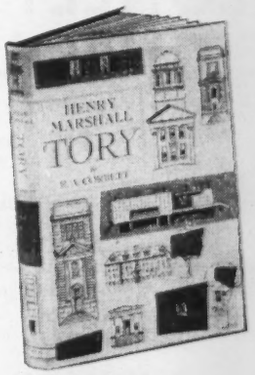
THE SILENT TRAVELLER IN DUBLIN—by Chiang Lee—pp. 146 and many illustrations by the author in color and line — *British Books* — $4.25.

This eighth of the Silent Traveller's books shows the same care, the same quiet appreciation and induces the same relaxation in its reader as its predecessors. Ireland and the Irish seen through Chinese eyes provide plenty of novelty in the book, and there are fine flashes of insight in it, as well. The prose is identical in character with the author's 12 colored pictures, his 4 monochromes, and his 47 line drawings—delicate, masterly, unmistakably Chinese, and refreshingly calm.

OXFORD TRIUMPHANT—by Norman Longmate —pp. 184 and photographs—*Dent*—$3.25.

Many people attend the University of Oxford without being greatly affected by it. Mr. Longmate appears to have taken with him, when he matriculated, such a store of solemnity, moral grandiosity and Nice-Nellyism that it was probably unnecessary for him to undergo any further education: he leaped from boyhood to

Top-Ranking New Books



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fogeydom in one great bound. His survey of the university, today, is dry, worried and fusty. Oxford is, above all things, a city of youth—of young men and of older men who have tempered wisdom with a youthful spirit. Mr. Longmate was too busy observing to learn one of Oxford's greatest lessons—that a man need not be solemn in order to be serious.

A D'OYLY CARTE ALBUM—by Roger Wood—pp 66 and 86 photographs—Macmillan—$2.00.

Savoyards will value this excellent record of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas as they are performed today by the company which preserves the great tradition of the past. The charm and finish of the D'Oyly Carte productions emerges very well from the photographs, all of which are new. B. E. N.

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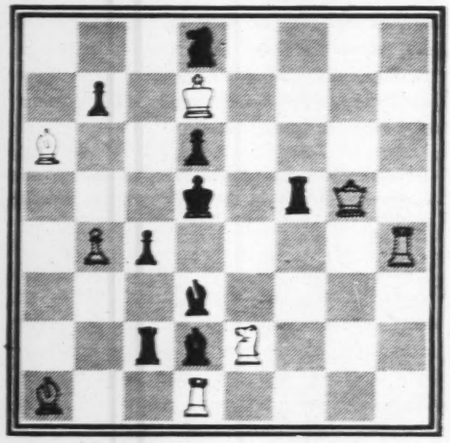
Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

UNIVERSALLY LAMENTED was the death last August of the Italian composer Alberto Mari, whose return to the field in 1950, after fourteen years absence, was a bright spot of the post-war period. He was born at Ferrara in 1892.

PROBLEM NO. 64, by A. Mari
Black—Nine Pieces



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White mates in two.

A virile pioneer in many themes, Mari showed that the Good Companions had not squeezed the two-mover to exhaustion, a fate which had been envisaged as far back as 1887.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 63

Key-move 1.K-Q2, threatening 2.QxP mate. If Q-Q3; 2.B-Kt3 mate. If B-Q3; 2.Q-B4 mate. If Kt-Q3; 2.Q-K5 mate. If Kt-K2; 2.Kt-Kt7 mate. If P-Q3; 2.Q-K4 mate. If P-Q4; 2.Q-B6 mate. If PxKt; 2.P-B5 mate.

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The Story of the Mirror: Abdication Crisis

PART V: By HUGH CUDLIPP

HERE is the inside story of The 1936 Abdication Crisis, Fleet Street, and the *Mirror*.

Edward first met Wallis Warfield Simpson after his return from South America in 1931. She and her husband were fellow guests at a country house, and the dialogue between the lady and her future spouse was as banal as is customary on such occasions. The romance that was to pin back the ears of the world and send a British monarch packing from his throne and his palace was born in a chat about plumbing.

The Duke himself has recorded how occasional meetings took place among mutual friends at dinner parties and at the Simpsons' flat in Bryanston Court during the next few years.

The friendship could not interminably escape official attention, and before his death in 1936 King George V found cause to discuss his successor's infatuation with the Archbishop of Canterbury. The talks were described by Dr. Lang as distressing; in his view the life of George V was shortened by this anxiety.

To the public, one year later, the news of Edward VIII's intentions came as a shock for which they had been unprepared.

There had been few outward signs, and their significance had not been appreciated. At Ipswich Assizes on October 27, 1936 Mrs. Simpson was granted a decree nisi on the grounds of her husband's adultery, but the case was obscurely reported in deference to the King's wishes. On December 1, the Bishop of Bradford made a public reference to the King's behaviour in an address to his Diocesan Conference and the *Yorkshire Post* simultaneously published a leading article on the character of the monarch. On December 2 *The Times* obliquely referred to "a marriage incompatible with the Throne". Then came the bombshell and the nation for the first time heard that the King wished to marry Mrs. Simpson.

In Fleet Street alone the full force of the gathering crisis had been known and understood.

Should a newspaper tell? How much should a newspaper tell? When should a newspaper tell?

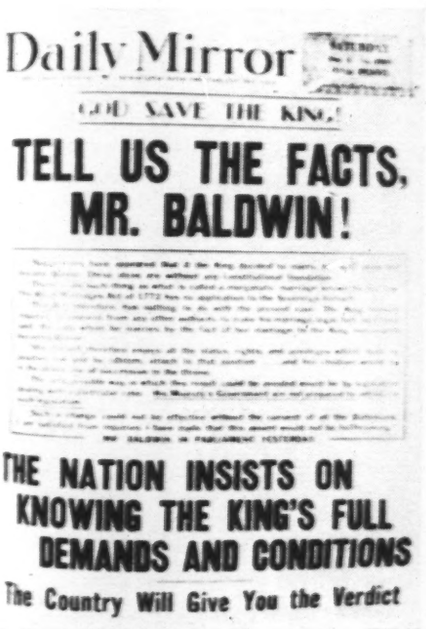
In Britain there was no desire on anyone's part to intrude prematurely into the King's private affairs, nor indeed to allude to them at all until they made their impact on the welfare of the nation. But that state was reached when Mrs. Simpson's divorce became imminent in October.

The King was determined, if he possibly could, to control the attitude of the British Press, and the first step he took was to consult Lord Beaverbrook. The result was a secret and hurried conference at which Beaverbrook and Harmsworth achieved what the King himself described as "the miracle I desired—a 'gentleman's agreement' among editors to report the case without sensation". It was agreed in principle at that stage that the King's friendship was of a private nature and was therefore no concern of his subjects.

Within four days a different view was taken by Prime Minister Baldwin. He saw the King, mentioned the stories which were appearing in America, and expressed the view that the monarchy was in danger. The divorce petition, he said, should be cancelled. It was not cancelled, and the reports which appeared on October 27, circumspect as they were, sharpened the conflict between the opposing forces.

The King's men were powerful, for Beaverbrook and Harmsworth were soon to be joined by Churchill. But the rival group was no less illustrious.

On November 11, Geoffrey Dawson, Editor of *The Times* and the diligent courier of those who were horrified at the trend of events, discussed the situation with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Lang was deliberately standing aside from


Daily Mirror

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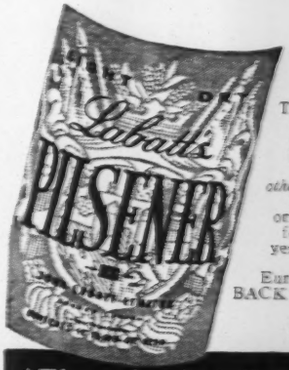

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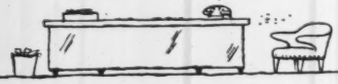

would you have the cash on hand right now to buy out his interest?

If your partner died to-day, your business would have to be, by law, dissolved. If you haven't the cash on hand right now to buy out his interest, his estate could sell to a complete stranger. It has happened before!

When death dissolves a partnership, you and your partner's estate are jointly responsible for *all* the debts of the firm. Credit becomes hard to get. Ample cash on hand, to acquire control and keep the business going, is absolutely essential.

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the controversy, but volunteered the information on George V's "distressing talks with him about Edward's infatuation": from this conversation sprang the phrase which appeared in *The Times* editorial of December 8 — *"King Edward's father, whose closing days were clouded with anxiety for the future"*.

On the same day Dawson was consulted by the Prime Minister on the problem of publicity, for Baldwin was as stupid on newspaper matters as he was ignorant of foreign affairs.

Thus Dawson moved behind the scenes building up the case against the King. He desperately desired that his newspaper should deliver the first public admonition. On the rise of the Nazi menace *The Thunderer* was silent: could it remain silent on the approaching constitutional crisis without forfeiting forever its claim to guide opinion?

Too timorous to act in defiance of Baldwin's plea for postponement, *The Times* bided its time.

At the request of the King the Cabinet met on November 27 to consider the possibility of a morganatic marriage and the Dominions were consulted. Then, on December 1, some months before the Coronation was to take place, the silence was broken by the Bishop of Bradford, who spoke of the King in a manner to which the people had not been accustomed in their lifetime.

"I ask you to commend him to God's Grace, which he will so abundantly need if he is to do his duty faithfully. We hope that he is aware of his need," said Dr. Blunt. "Some of us wish that he gave more positive signs of his awareness."

Had the Church chosen the moment and the man to cast the first stone? No. Bishop Blunt acted alone and without consultation; he afterwards claimed that he was referring merely to the King's apparent indifference to religion. His words were interpreted by Fleet Street as an official rebuke by the Church of England and a warning that the friendship with Mrs. Simpson must cease if a crisis was to be averted.

Perhaps the newspapers should have told the public long before, and there can be no doubt that had Bartholomew at that time been in supreme command of the *Daily Mirror* the news would have been published in terms that all would have understood. He now resolved to act—alone, after Chairman John Cowley had left the office for the night.

Fleet Street embarked upon its most exhausting and exciting week for a generation. There were hours of hesitation and anxiety, but on December 3 the nation was to know the secret of the tremendous struggle between the King, the Church and the Cabinet.

The *Mirror's* first two editions contained no news of the crisis. The third spoke of Baldwin's "audience with the King on

urgent and political matters not connected with foreign affairs". Next there were hints of "grave issues". Not until the edition that came off the presses at 3.53 a.m. were the facts revealed with a portrait of Mrs. Simpson. It was the only crisis ever known to bring "Bart" into the office in his pyjamas.

What attitude did the *Mirror* take? The leader writers in most newspapers wove tortuous sentences to cloak their temerity and indecision, but Geraldine House had a new tradition to live up to. No evasions. No innuendoes. Boldly and brashly the *Mirror* plumped for the King in the biggest, blackest type in store.

It had good reasons to suspect that the politicians in Westminster were not being entirely frank with the King, the people, or the Dominions, and the autobiographies which have since been written about the ten days of the Abdication Crisis have justified those suspicions.

"Until this week the *Daily Mirror* rigidly refrained from commenting on or publishing news of this situation. We have been in full possession of the facts," the readers were informed, "but we resolved to withhold them until it was clear that the problem could not be solved by diplomatic methods. This course we took with the welfare of the nation and Empire at heart. Such is the position now that the nation, too, must be placed in possession of the facts."

God Save the King appeared as a front-page banner-line, Mr. Baldwin was harried to take the people into his confidence, and two pages were devoted to the stories I had collected from the American Press. "These were the lies," the headline proclaimed, "which poisoned world opinion."

There was no doubt about whose side the paper was on. With sincerity, and in company with the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail*, it had backed the wrong horse. Baldwin won, the King abdicated, and the public accepted the course of events with equanimity. A curious factor is that though the *Mirror* had miscalculated public opinion, its circulation increased more than that of any other newspaper during the crisis and it maintained more of its increased sale than any other newspaper when the crisis subsided.

It shed inevitably the last of its older conservative readers. Cheltenham, Bath and Bournemouth had watched the changes in their favourite sedate paper with curiosity, dismay, horror and apoplexy in successive stages; the handling of the Abdication was not the last straw; it was the one after.

(This is the fifth of eight excerpts from the highly successful book by Hugh Cudlipp, "Publish and Be Damned"—pp. 292 indexed—S. J. Reginald Saunders—$2.75. The sixth instalment will appear in next week's issue.)

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Films

Rogue Males

By Mary Lowrey Ross

KEEN IN CASE you are interested in the peculiar habits of elephants and the even more singular behavior of English tea-planters, there's a picture called *Elephant Walk* which deals spectacularly with both.

It seems that the owner of an Indian tea-plantation built his magnificent compound right across a trail that the elephants had used for generations to reach their water-hole. Since it is impossible to change the mind of an elephant, it might have been more sensible to change the location of the family home, but the plantation owner won't see it that way. He just goes on fighting elephants all his life, and after his death his son (Peter Finch) piously takes up the crusade. He is supported in this by all the local tea-planters, who forgather weekly to scare off elephants, reminisce reverently about Old Massa, and play parlor-polo on bicycles.

These domestic arrangements are very upsetting to the new plantation-owner's English bride (Elizabeth Taylor), who is soon accepting the sympathy of her husband's manager (Dana Andrews). Before this affair can ripen into love, however, a cholera epidemic breaks out, followed by the long-expected elephant raid. By the time the elephants have rooted out the chandeliers, splintered the grand piano, torn out the stair-case and set the place on fire, the husband is ready to negotiate peace terms and the lover slips sadly away while the elephants head in triumph for their water-hole.

Poor Elizabeth Taylor has a trying time through all this and is nearly burned to a crisp before she is able to correct her husband's point of view. She is rather plaintive about the whole thing, and one felt he might have been happier with a Rita Hayworth type of bride. Rita would have loved the Oriental splendor and the male society, and she would have had the time of her life at those bicycle-polo parties.

Hollywood enjoys portraying the life of little towns, but it usually turns out that the small town it presents has as little relation to actual life as its permanent small-town sets, opening on scantlings and emptiness, have to reality. *She Couldn't Say No* is no exception to this rule. Its small town, Progress, Arkansas, is a place where nobody works except the doctor, who occasionally takes time off from fishing to attend an obstetrical case.

The rest of the community, a group of displaced persons from Central Casting, sit about in the general store discussing each other's inactivities. Into this idyllic society there drifts an heiress (Jean Simmons) who is determined to do something for Progress — it seems it is her native town and she feels she owes it a debt. So she goes about discharging her obligations in the spirit of a one-woman foundation unloading conscience money. In no time she has the whole town in an uproar and the doctor (Robert Mitchum) has to take time off from both fishing and obstetrics to straighten things out.

Paramount
ELIZABETH TAYLOR: Trying time.

The story is a long way below the lively talents of Jean Simmons. However, it is no particular challenge to Robert Mitchum who moves through it with his usual somnambulistic confidence.

The Heart of the Matter is a sensitive and moving screen version of Graham Greene's novel about an orthodox Roman Catholic trapped in an unorthodox and tragic predicament. The role of the unhappy Police Commissioner Scobie is played here with exceptional skill and conviction by Trevor Howard, and the film itself is a tense, brooding, speculative piece of work that may not be every movie-goer's notion of a relaxed evening's entertainment.

Sports

The Big Horse Race

By Jim Coleman

THE CANADIAN HORSE-RACING season has opened at little Dufferin Park, owned by Fred Orpen, the only surviving son of the late Abe Orpen, the man who promoted "The Race of the Century".

The date of the big race was Tuesday, October 12, 1920; the place was Kenilworth Park in Windsor, Ontario; the contestants were Man o' War and Sir Barton and the purse was $75,000 plus a gold cup which cost $5,000. Since a buck was a buck in those days, the current value of the swag would be around $150,000.

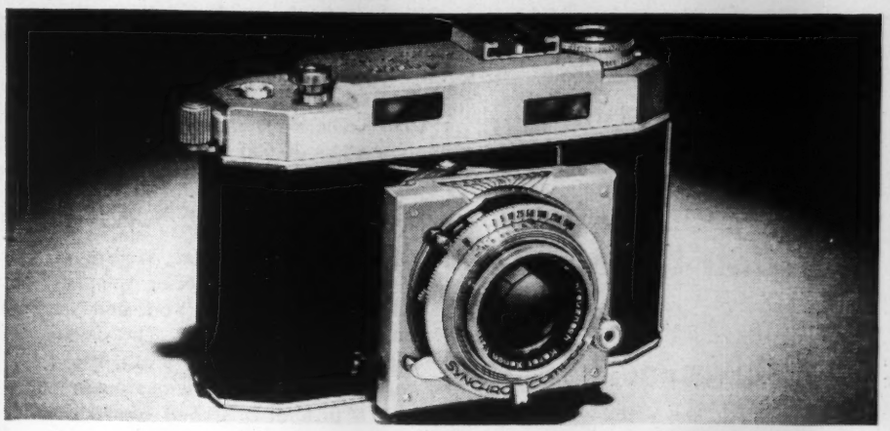
Many persons, notably the late Colonel Matt Winn, have taken credit for conceiving the idea of a match race between Man o' War and Sir Barton. More than likely it was the brain-child of some Two-Buck Bettor who relayed it to a turf reporter over a thin gin. Man o' War had just completed his scheduled three-year-old campaign by winning the Potomac Handicap at Havre de Grace. Sir Barton, the first horse ever to win the "Triple Crown" of the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes and Belmont Stakes, was a four-year-old with a big heart and sore feet.

The possibility of the match had been discussed privately in New York by Sam Riddle, who owned Man o' War, and Commander J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, the owner of Sir Barton. They agreed to accept the first offer of a $50,000 purse. While Colonel Winn was taking bows and promising to make bids on behalf of Churchill Downs, the Laurel track in Maryland offered $30,000 and Mr. Orpen, who was an alarmingly speedy man with a dollar, popped in his bid of $50,000.

Colonel Winn was just clearing his throat to make an offer when Mr. Orpen silenced him by meeting Riddle and Commander Ross at Havre de Grace and nabbing the race for Windsor with his promise of a $75,000 purse.

The match was set for one mile and one quarter and originally Exterminator was included in the invitation. Exterminator had just won the two and one-quarter mile Jockey Club Cup at Woodbine, but his owner, W. S. Kilmer declined on the grounds that his old gelding needed at least a mile and a half to get into high gear.

It is interesting to read now that many sportsmen, notably Canadians, deplored the race as "a business enterprise". Mr. Orpen, knowing that these dissident



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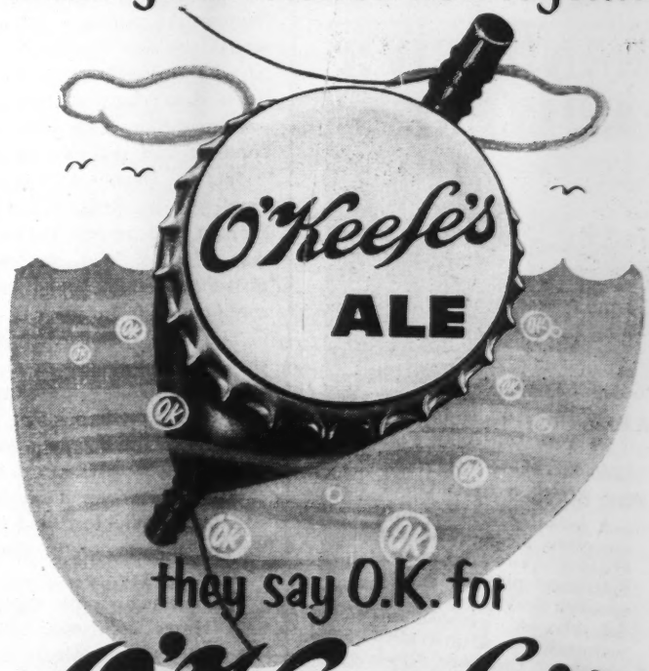

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sportsmen would be among the first to request choice reserved seats, blandly announced that the general admission price to Kenilworth Park would be $5 per head. (The official attendance later was announced as 30,000 which gave Mr. Orpen a fair profit on his gamble. He estimated his total expenses for the day at $125,000.)

Both horses arrived at Windsor on October 7, Man o' War being shipped from Belmont Park in New York and Sir Barton coming from Laurel. The day before shipping from Belmont, Man o' War had worked the mile and one-quarter in 2.02—only a fifth of a second from the track record.

There is no doubt that Trainer Guy Bedwell attempted to dissuade Commander Ross from going through with the race. Bedwell protested that the hard Windsor track would hurt Sir Barton's tender feet. He urged that the race should be postponed and transferred to Saratoga, Laurel or Belmont. However, Commander Ross was a proud and stubborn man who had made a bargain and it was unthinkable that he would fail to honor his obligations.

Tuesday, October 12, 1920, was a fine autumn day with a temperature of 60 degrees. That afternoon, Cleveland Indians beat Brooklyn, 3-0, to win the World Series. Over in New Jersey, Georges Carpentier flattened Battling Levinsky in the fourth round.

There was disagreement in the Ross stable on the morning of the race. At noon, the Commander sent a message to the press box, announcing that his brilliant young contract jockey, Earl Sande, would not ride Sir Barton. Sande had sided with Bedwell, who complained that the horse didn't have a chance to win on the pavement-like track and Ross couldn't condone this defeatist attitude.

Jockey Clarence Kummer also was employed by Ross, but earlier the Commander had agreed to permit Kummer to ride Man o' War. A few hours before post-time, Frank Keogh was assigned the mount on Sir Barton.

The race was carded as the fourth on the afternoon's program. A third horse, Wickford, had been entered to comply with the Canadian rules which outlawed match races and, when they left the paddock at 3.30, Wickford led the way to the post. However, there was no intention of starting Wickford and he was taken off to one side discreetly when they reached the webbing.

They reached the starting-post at 3.37 and Harry Morrissey kept them waiting for exactly one minute before he pulled the string.

The official pari-mutuel odds on Man o' War were 5-to-100. Sir Barton, who had been backed hopefully by his Canadian admirers, was listed officially at 11-to-2.

Many descriptions of the race have been written but they were summarized by the curt, cold words of the official form chart, which reads: "Man o' War rushed to the front when the barrier was released and, setting a great pace for this track, won all the way, never fully extended. Sir Barton was under the whip before they had gone a quarter, but was unable to improve his position."

Turofsky

MAN O' WAR: Won all the way and was never fully extended.

Despite the fact that he was never menaced, Man o' War ran the distance in 2.03, breaking the track record by six and two-fifths seconds. He paid $2.10 for a $2.00 wager.

One of the busiest men of the day was Sam McBride, who later was Mayor of Toronto. In the official records of the race, McBride is listed as a steward as well as a placing judge. And when the president of the Kenilworth Jockey Club was called upon to present the $5,000 cup to Mr. Riddle, the president proved to be the ubiquitous Mr. McBride.

Commander Ross, whose sportsmanship never could be faulted, was the first to rush over and offer his congratulations to Riddle. One man, however, refused to accept the defeat of Sir Barton with equanimity. Trainer Bedwell rubbed his face against the horse's nose after the race and brushed off those who wished to console him.

Years later, when asked to name the best horse he had seen, Bedwell deliberately ignored Man o' War and cast one solid vote for Exterminator.

Sande continued to ride for Commander Ross and became the greatest of all American jockeys with the possible exception of Carroll Shilling. Only a few months ago, while attending a sports celebrities' dinner in Toronto, Sande was asked to name the greatest horse he ever rode.

His answer was prompt: "Man o' War".

Business

Biggest Boom in History Planned for Manitoba

By GORDON SINCLAIR

Winnipeg Tribune

THE HON. RONALD D. TURNER, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

"MANITOBA during the next half-century will be the theatre of the fastest industrial growth in any part of the world." These are the words of Sir William Stephenson, one of the 20th century's greatest industrialists and financiers as reported in the staid conservative *New York Journal of Commerce*. Multi-millionaire, Manitoba-born Sir William is the real power behind an ambitious program of industrial development which Manitoba government officials cautiously predict will make their province a top industrial area.

Manitoba already leads the prairies in industrial production, but that isn't enough to satisfy the pair of energetic young men at the controls of the province's expansion. Industry and Commerce Minister R. D. Turner, 38, and his 38-year-old assistant deputy minister, R. E. Grose, are both well aware that the gross value of manufacturing production in their province in 1952 was $575 million, outstripping Alberta's total by $84 million and Saskatchewan's by $267 million.

They appreciate that manufacturing accounts for more than 34.5 per cent of the total net production in Manitoba, compared with 15 per cent in Alberta and seven per cent in Saskatchewan. But they also realize that in the 20 years ending in 1951 their province's increase in manufacturing was 500 per cent, while Alberta's was 730 per cent, Saskatchewan's and Ontario's 640 per cent and British Columbia's 860 per cent.

Turner and Grose began 18 months ago to determine the best method to put Manitoba, "the unknown province", on the industrial map and before the eyes of the world's financiers. Their labors came to full fruition on April 1 when a four-point plan officially got underway. It embraces one of the continent's top research analyst firms, Arthur D. Little Corporation of Cambridge, Mass.; the Canadian and General Development Corporation of New York; Manitoba government's own marketing research department and industrial representatives in the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

Kingpin of the entire scheme is Sir William Stephenson. Formerly connected with the Development Corporation, which he helped to form, Stephenson today is in semi-retirement and the firm is headed by one of his protégés, another Manitoban, Thomas Hill, 48, born in Portage la Prairie.

The story of Stephenson himself is a colorful one. Born in the Point Douglas area of Winnipeg in 1896, he was the son of a lumberyard owner. Still at school when the First World War broke out, he left on his 18th birthday to join the army. During the war he won the MC, DSC and Croix de Guerre. Following his discharge he built a fortune from the royalties he received for patenting an ingenious can opener. Before he was 30, Stephenson was a millionaire.

By the mid-thirties his financial interests were world-wide. It was he, who, from the knowledge obtained through his network of industrial establishments on every continent, was able to provide Sir Winston Churchill with much of the ammunition he used in trying to make the world aware of the growing menace of Hitler.

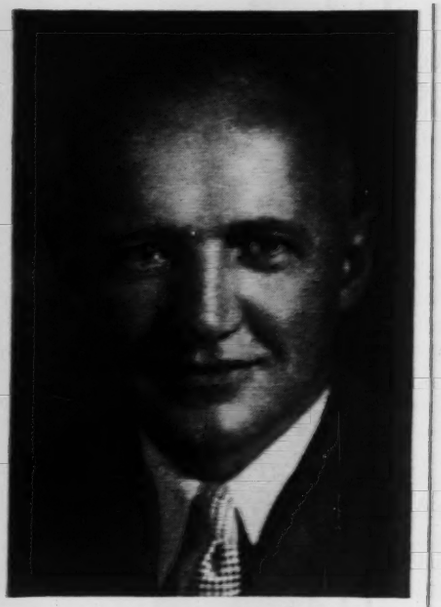
His good friend Churchill appointed Stephenson to command all of the United Kingdom's secret-service operations from New York during the war years.

IT WAS a fortunate break for Manitoba when President Hill of the Development Corporation suggested to Deputy Minister Grose that he approach Stephenson. Grose and Hill had been doing business for some time when the suggestion was first made. Grose passed on the recommendation to Industry Minister Turner.

Last fall Turner visited Stephenson in New York. Stephenson was impressed with his fellow-Manitoban and with his plans for development of the province that he knew best. He told Turner he would be willing to help his home town and province—but not for money. It was a gesture—a magnificent one—to the province he lived in for the first 18 years of his life. He refused any retainer and today has no financial interests in the agreement between the government and the General Development Corporation. His obligations are limited to giving such advice or comment as he may, from time to time, feel inclined to offer.

After meeting Stephenson, Turner visited major U.S. centres to "sell Manitoba". There he found the doors of top-level industrialists and financiers open to him because of Stephenson's influence. Had he not been sponsored by the magnate, Turner would never have met many of the American business-leaders who today are developing a keen interest in Canada's "keystone" province. Later, around Christmas of 1953, Premier Douglas L. Campbell journeyed to New York, met Stephenson and came away as impressed as Turner had been. It is little wonder then that Turner was proud and confident when he recently announced the plan that he predicts will result in a multi-million dollar flow of industry into the province.

Turner's plans stifled Opposition criticism which was centered around the fact that Manitoba was going nowhere in the field of industry. For less money ($30,000 a year) than it would cost to run a Manitoba House in London, the government is



GRAHAM A. WALTER

Announcement is made by The Canada Life Assurance Company of the presentation of the President's Award to Graham A. Walter, Manager of its Toronto Osgoode branch. This is the highest honor attainable by a Canada Life manager and is based on all phases of branch management during the past year. *

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

COMMON SHARES

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1954 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 14, 1954.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, April 20, 1954.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Common Stock Dividend No. 61

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31, 1954 payable May 31, 1954 to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1954.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BENGOUGH,
Assistant Secretary.

hiring the General Development Corporation. Another $35,000 will take care of the Arthur D. Little Corporation's research program and this will be a non-recurring expense as it is planned to have all the information required available within a year.

This is how the program will work. In April, the Little Corporation's research "teams" invaded Manitoba. Each team is composed of two or more specialists in one industrial sphere. They will come to the province in relays, assess Manitoba's potentials for their particular industry and compile a comprehensive report and recommendations.

When all possible phases of industrial expansion have been thoroughly probed, the government will have recommendations on which types of manufacturing are best suited to Manitoba. Then it will be the turn of the province's own marketing research branch to go to work. With a list of the industries most likely to be successful in Manitoba, the marketing experts will evaluate the potential markets for these manufacturers. This information, along with that of the Little Corporation, will be turned over to the Canadian and General Development Corporation.

When the research reports are completed, within a year, the Development Corporation, which in the meantime will be kept busy "promoting" and publicizing Manitoba in the U.S., will be able to expand its efforts to bring industry to the province. Armed with facts and figures, the firm's officials will go directly to those industries to which Manitoba offers the best opportunities and convince them of the wisdom of establishing plants in the centre of Canada.

As the program got underway on April 1, Turner and Grose were packing their bags, preparing to take off for the United Kingdom and continental Europe where they will spread the good word about Manitoba. Purpose of the mission is three-fold. Turner and Grose will attempt to stimulate interest in Manitoba amongst banking and investment groups in Europe. They will talk with industrialists who are likely to be interested in establishing plants in Manitoba and they will interview a "well-known" British industrialist.

This man will, in all likelihood, act as overseas trade and industry agent for the province on a "part-time" basis. He will be the equivalent of the resident Trade Commissioners that other provinces now maintain overseas.

On their return, Turner and Grose will visit Toronto where they will open Manitoba's exhibit at the Canadian International Trade Fair on May 31. When the Turner-Grose long-range program really begins to roll, the province hopes that this year's "giant" exhibit at the Fair will seem small compared with the space Manitoba will require then.

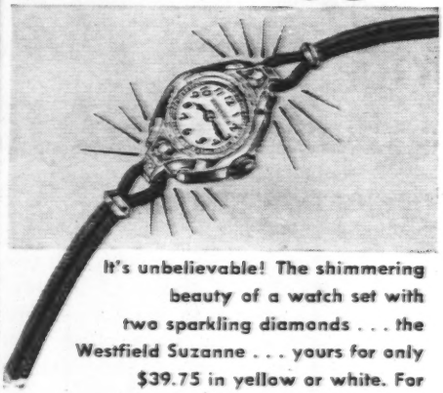
IMAGINE..!

A DIAMOND SET

WESTFIELD

WATCH

for only $39.75



It's unbelievable! The shimmering beauty of a watch set with two sparkling diamonds . . . the Westfield Suzanne . . . yours for only $39.75 in yellow or white. For accuracy and dependability, the Westfield Suzanne features the famous 17-jewel Westfield movement. Other Westfield Watches from $22.50 to $60.00.

WESTFIELD

A Product of **BULOVA**

World's Largest Manufacturer of Fine Watches

One Key Two Doors . . .

Advertisers have found the one key that opens two doors to successful sales . . . the door to Canada's finest *homes* and the door to the men of decision in *industry, commerce* and *finance*.

The one key to both these doors is Saturday Night . . . Canada's most respected journal of informed comment.

Use this key . . . and open the two doors to successful sales for your product or service.

Saturday Night

Advertising

Some Healthy Signs

By John Carlton

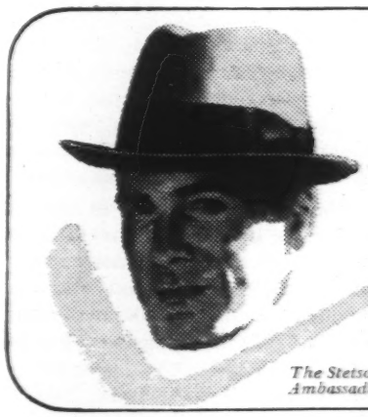
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING word that the large American firm of food processors, General Mills, would operate a plant in Canada under the name of General Mills (Canada), Ltd., came news that another large United States company in the same industry would do likewise. Pillsbury Mills, Minneapolis, will operate a plant in London, Ont., adjoining the factory of Kellogg Company of Canada, Ltd., and in conjunction with that firm, with G. M. Johnston as president of both. Although not as large national advertisers as General Mills, Pillsbury has for several years been spending in the neighborhood of $4 million in the United States. The appropriation is divided among four advertising agencies. One of these agencies has a Toronto branch and will handle the advertising for both Pillsbury and Kellogg.

Recently, at the annual meeting of the Magazine Advertising Bureau of Canada, the incoming president, D. B. Crombie, reported that since the Bureau was organized nearly six years ago, the circulation of Canadian consumer magazines had increased from 2,065,560 to 3,112,317, an advance of 51 per cent. Advertising volume has also gained ground in the same period, both in linage and dollar value. Gains during February of this year indicate that a record may be reached in 1954. For that month, compared with February, 1953, magazine advertising linage increased 7.3 per cent, with dollar value up 18 per cent, in those magazines for which the Bureau keeps records. The use of color advertising also showed considerable extension, and it was remarked that more and more industrial firms are using consumer magazines for advertising machinery, equipment, materials and services.

A tremendous increase in the use of premiums by manufacturers as a means of stimulating sales is anticipated. According to an official statement by the Premium Advertising Association of America, Inc., expenditures for premiums will reach the total of one and a third billion dollars in 1954. At the annual premium buyers' exposition at Chicago in March over 430 manufacturers placed on exhibit 13,000 products specially designed or adapted for premiums and sales incentives. It was reported that the use of premiums has spread within a year to many established industries where this hard competitive form of selling has never before been used. Among Canadian firms currently offering premiums are several supermarkets; Thomas J. Lipton, Ltd.; Noxzema Company of Canada, Ltd.; Swift Canadian Company, Ltd.; Gurney Products, Ltd.; Monsanto Canada, Ltd.; Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Ltd., and the Cudahy Packing Company.

Nearly 400 daily newspapers in Canada and the United States (78 of them in Canada) carried a record total of 4,402,898,111 agate lines of advertising in 1953. Allowing 14 lines to one-inch column depth, this approximates 304 million inches.

Another advertising record was achieved last year by American and Canadian agencies serving industrial clients. Over 400 agencies placed 506,777 pages of advertising, many of them in color, in business papers in 1953, reports *Industrial Marketing*. Several Canadian agencies are listed well up in the score. Ninth from the top is Cockfield, Brown & Co. Ltd., with 6,385 pages, followed by MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd., with 5,174 pages. Other Canadian agencies that come comfortably within the first hundred are Russell T. Kelley Ltd., Walsh Advertising Co. Ltd., and Heggie Advertising Co.



STETSON

THE MARK OF THE
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

The Stetson "cushioned-to-fit" leather has been the standard of hat comfort for over 70 years.

The Stetson Ambassador

5 reasons why ALUMINUM WINDOWS offer you THE BEST VALUE at NO MAINTENANCE COST

Choose from 5 types

Alwintite
DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS
Smooth, effortless operation. Built-in weather-stripping

Alwintite
HORIZONTAL SLIDING WINDOWS
New, modern. More privacy. More usable wall space. Smooth sliding, removable sash

Alwintite
PICTURE SLIDING WINDOWS
Large, fixed glass unit plus ventilating sliding sash

Alwintite
VIEWall
PICTURE WINDOWS
More vision, more light. Up to 9′ x 6′ picture window unit. Sliding ventilating units.

Fleetlite
DOUBLE, DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS
Two sets of sash, with a summer screen, winter storm, in a four track aluminum frame. Better ventilation year-round with no change-over of screens or storms.

Handsome, narrow-framed, strongly constructed Aluminum Windows offer lifetime advantages to any new home!

- **Permanent beauty** to both exterior and interior.
- **Wider views** bring outdoor beauty inside.
- **Maximum natural lighting** for reading and working.
- **More healthful ventilation** — weatherstripped — no drafts!
- **No maintenance cost**—Never need painting; won't rust, rot, warp, swell or stick.

Write to

DUNCO LIMITED

Simple to install — save labour costs!

ALUMINUM WINDOWS

49-14th STREET, NEW TORONTO
PHONE CL 9-2388

Dominion and

Provincial

Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility

and

Industrial Financing

●

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

Offices in Principal Canadian Cities, New York and London, Eng.

50 King Street West, Toronto

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 267

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1954.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager
Montreal, Que., April 13, 1954

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Algoma Steel

WHAT IS *your opinion of Algoma Steel? I hold some shares purchased at 56. Should I take my loss or hold for future improvement?—A. M. K., Brookline, Mass.*

Since we last reviewed this stock (February 20) its market action has been limited to a trading range between 40 and 47; at the present time it stands at 45.

It was estimated then that the heavy supply level that existed in the 44-50 level would provide considerable resistance to an extension of the upward movement from the 1953 low of 30. With steel demand showing only mild signs of recovering (operations in the United States remain under 70 per cent of capacity), it appears that this supply level will still provide some very stiff opposition.

While the stocks of major steel companies in the United States have moved to new highs, Algoma has put on a limited performance and is still well below the 1951 high of 61⅛s.

With the glow of the upward performance in New York stocks being spread over, but not reflected in, Canadian stocks, except in those of the paper companies, there appears to be a possibility that the stock could work higher, possibly to a test of 49. Thus holding the stock is recommended for the short term, but your position should be protected against the effects of a sharp reversal in New York with a "stop loss" order about two points under the highs reached on this recovery.

Cassiar Asbestos

WOULD YOU *please comment upon Cassiar Asbestos Corp. as to present status and future possibilities.—V. F., Nelson, BC.*

Cassiar holds an asbestos property in northern British Columbia. Ore reserves are presently estimated at 7 million tons containing high grade fibres valued at $30 per ton. These reserves are expected to be expanded considerably as work progresses. A 500-ton per day mill is expected to be in operation in July. This will replace the temporary mill which is presently running at about 250 tons daily with production valued at between $200,000 and $250,000 per month.

Due to the remoteness of the area and the severe climatic conditions, the development program will take a number of years. High costs of transport are a major factor in the costs of operation. The narrow price range the stock has moved in between 6.10 and 6.75 for weeks, is apparently reflecting the market assessment that this is a long-term proposition.

Since the stock fell back from the October high of 7.65 it has met consistent support at 6.10 and the trading range for the past few weeks has narrowed to 6.25-6.50. Until this stalemate is broken it is impossible to estimate which way the stock will swing. On the upside, a move through 6.75 could be extended through 7.50. On the downside a break through the 6 mark might carry into the 4-4.50 level.

At that price the stock would seem an attractive buy for long-term holding.

Lamaque Gold Mines

WHAT IS *your opinion of Lamaque Gold Mines as an investment and for increased profits from mining operations?—H. B. H., Windsor, Ont.*

Lamaque is one of the few gold mines to stay in the ranks of the dividend payers with an unbroken record of payments since 1939. Net profits for 1953 were higher than the previous year, amounting to 32 cents a share against 24 cents a share in 1952.

From the stated ore reserves and the balance sheet it appears that the present dividend rate of 16 cents can be continued without difficulty and provide a reasonable investment income.

The narrow price range of $3.75-$4.00 that the stock has moved in since the beginning of the year is close to the 10 year low of $3.50 and while appreciation in the price seems an indefinite possibility, the chances of an advance appear better than those of an extensive decline.

With neither a drastic reduction in mining costs or an increase in the price of gold in sight, increased profits seem to be quite remote, at least on a scale to affect the dividend materially.

Donalda Mines

RECENTLY *I purchased 1,000 shares of Donalda Mines Ltd. at 61 cents. Would you give me your opinion on the condition of this stock? Would I be wise to hold it?—G. W., Detroit, Mich.*

The best starting point in any examination of a company is the balance sheet. Here we find that the succession of net losses has been extended, with the year ending December 31, 1953, showing a net loss of $233,218 against the previous year's $215,258.

The one offsetting factor has been the

hope that exploration will discover commercial ore similar to that on the Quemont property adjoining.

While hopes have been stirred up from time to time, the ticker tape has told a rather sad story. The price has wavered between 62 and 45 cents since the beginning of the year, providing indications that the underwriters have had a difficult time trying to "make a market" in the stock. This is borne out by the fact that an extension of 60 days was granted on the option due March 3 for 150,000 shares at 50 cents, and the stock rests at 45 cents.

While one good drill hole could prove us wrong, the possibility of the stock staging a considerable advance seems very limited. Ore reserves amount to 215,000 tons, or not quite two years supply at present milling rates, with mining operations in their sixth year. Protecting your position with a stop loss seems advisable.

Triad Oil

G WOULD YOU PLEASE *express an opinion on Triad Oil Co. Ltd.? Is the stock worth the current price of $3.50, or is it capable of being worth the $3.50?—H. T. D., Calgary.*

The present price of Triad reflects fully the increase in capital afforded by the purchase of a 23 per cent interest in the company by D'Arcy Exploration Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Anglo-Iranian Oil, for $5,031,250 last December.

If this is added to the working capital of $2,131,907 shown on November 30, working capital is approximately $1.00 per share on the 7,271,275 shares outstanding and oil reserves of 12,794,755 amount to 1.8 barrels per share.

The sticky point, which is common to all the western oil companies, comes when we examine the income and deficit account for the past fiscal year. Although production revenue amounted to $1,182,623 from 407,587 barrels of oil, a net loss and deficit of $407,744 was incurred from the year's operations. As the figures show, it cost the company, in effect, $1.00 per barrel for every barrel produced.

This points up the crucial problem that must be solved if the western oil fields are going to become a profitable proposition. If 36 Gravity oil can be purchased from Middle East fields at prices down to $1.92 per barrel, against the $2.65 price of Redwater crude, and transported to Pacific coast ports some 15 cents a barrel cheaper than crude delivered through the Trans-Mountain Pipeline, it is evident that the only way the marketing bottleneck can be broken is by lowering the price of western crudes. That you have to take in more than you spend is a simple matter of pocketbook economics, regardless of the long term outlook.

Stocks are rated in the market by what they earn and, more importantly, what they pay to the shareholder. To hope for

A Utility Bond
with
a Provincial Guarantee

The Bonds of The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board are not only supported by an important public utility undertaking, but are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba.

We offer as principals —

The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board
3½% Bonds
To mature March 15, 1974
(Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba)
Denominations: $500 and $1,000
Price: at the market

Orders for these Bonds placed with any of our offices will receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Always
a saving in worry . . .
Often
a saving in money . . .
for your heirs
when you name an executor
with experience

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

Ask for copies of our Succession Duty booklets.

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
H. S. GOODERHAM, *President*
A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

In every quarter of Canada

"MY BANK" TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

BANK OF MONTREAL

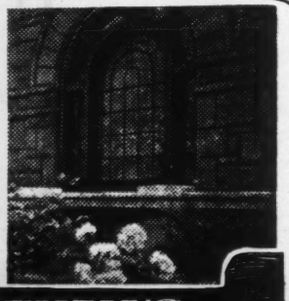
80 Years at 261 Yonge St.

Chapman BROS. LIMITED

★ Toronto's oldest and most trusted diamond house . . . assures you of best values and wide selections.

NEXT TO THE IMPERIAL THEATRE

Modern Air-Conditioned Chapel



FRED. W. MATTHEWS CO. LTD.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

665-9 SPADINA AVE. (NEAR BLOOR ST.)

KINGSDALE 2101-2102

an easing of the world's oil surplus seems futile with crude stocks in the United States alone amounting to 268.5 million barrels as of April 3 and imported crudes flowing into Montreal at a greater rate than the flow through both western pipelines.

To step up production to where companies can show a profit requires volume markets and the hard laws of the market dictate that prices capture markets.

If Triad, or any other company, cannot make a profit, then your question whether the stock is capable of being worth $3.50 is academic, for regardless of the assets shown in the balance sheet, the capital invested in the company will eventually be dissipated in what might be termed subsidies to the crude oil buyers.

It is on these grim factors that the stock markets are rating the worth of oil companies and those ratings are quite precise. After all, no stock is worth any more than what it can be sold for.

In Brief

I HAVE *some Aumacho River, purchased at 30 cents. Would you advise selling at the present price of 17, or holding?—T. A. D., Willowdale, Ont.*

Hold.

I HOLD *shares in South Brazeau that I bought at 17 cents in 1950. Would you please give me your opinion of this company?—R. M. B., Halifax.*

Small and sad.

I HAVE *some Great Sweet Grass oil stock that now shows me a painful loss. What would you advise to help me recover some of my money?—H. R. D., Toronto.*

Sell, and sell it short.

WHAT DO *you think of Consolidated Howie as a buy at $2.75?—T. H. E., Hamilton, Ont.*

It's not.

COULD YOU *tell me anything about Dougall Mines. Are they still in existence and if so what are they worth?—Mrs. C. H. S., Camp Aldershot, NS.*

Idle since 1949. No market for the stock.

I HAVE *shares of Senator Oil and Gas Development Co. Are these worth anything?—D. L. V., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*

Nothing.

I HOLD *shares of Yale Lead and Zinc Mines. Should I continue to hold them?—G. V. C., Vancouver, BC.*

No.

I HAVE *some shares in a company known as Grompo Red Lake. Is it still in existence and what are the prospects?—C. M., Toronto.*

Became Deermont Oil. And that's about all.

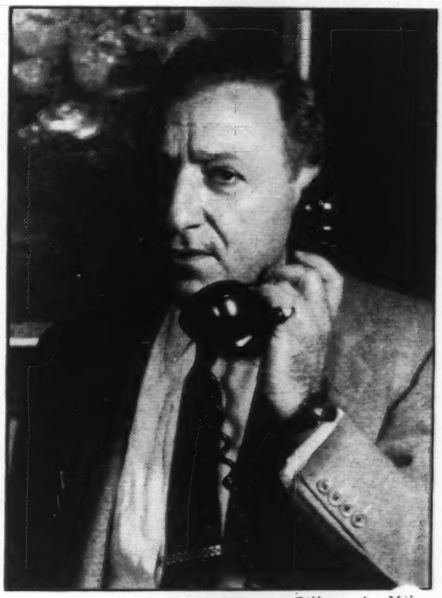
Who's Who in Business

"I'm creative, like an artist."

By J. W. Bacque

THE DASH displayed by people who work for Toronto mining promoter Joseph Hirshhorn reflects the frenzied pace at which Mr. Hirshhorn works himself. "At eight in the morning he comes into the office and explodes," was the way one assistant described it.

Mr. Hirshhorn says that he got his practical mining and stock dealing experience the hard way: "I started off when I was 14, working for a Wall Street magazine. My mother was a widow, and there were ten children in the family. I had two jobs for a while—I worked nine to five for the magazine, and from six at night to two in the morning I ran messages for Western Union. When I started I was getting five dollars a week. When I finished two years later, I was getting 50 dollars a week."



Gilbert A. Milne

JOSEPH HIRSHHORN.

He had $255 capital when he went into business for himself on the New York Curb Market after leaving the magazine. Within nine months, he had $168,000. "Then came November 1918," he recalls. "I lost nearly everything. I was buying stocks on the way down. You don't make money that way." But, there was $4,000 left, and it took Mr. Hirshhorn just ten years to build this up to over a million dollars. He sensed the approach of the big stock market crash in 1929, and he sold most of his assets in August, 1929.

His mining career in Canada began in 1931, when he bought into Macassa Mines Limited. He sank $105,000 into Gunnar Gold Mines in 1933, selling out two years later to take over the inactive Preston East Dome Mines. By 1939, Preston was one of Canada's major gold producers, and is still one of Mr. Hirshhorn's major assets. "My family and I are the largest single stockholders, and I have what you could call working control."

Through Technical Mine Consultants, he has interests in about 40 other companies. One of these, Pronto Uranium, is preparing to exploit uranium deposits in northern Ontario near the Georgian Bay shoreline in the Blind River area. Mr. Hirshhorn says proudly that the deposits were originally discovered by Peach Uranium, another of his companies. He describes himself as a financial sponsor for these companies, and for Rix-Athabaska Uranium Mines Limited, now getting into shape for production in the Beaver Lodge area of Northern Saskatchewan. Rix-Athabaska is the only privately owned uranium producer in Canada so far.

Two other uranium mining companies have been sponsored by him; in British Columbia, Rexspar Uranium has extensive holdings just north of Kamloops, and Algom Uranium Mines Limited, in co-operation with Preston East Dome, is diamond-drilling now on its properties in the Algoma district.

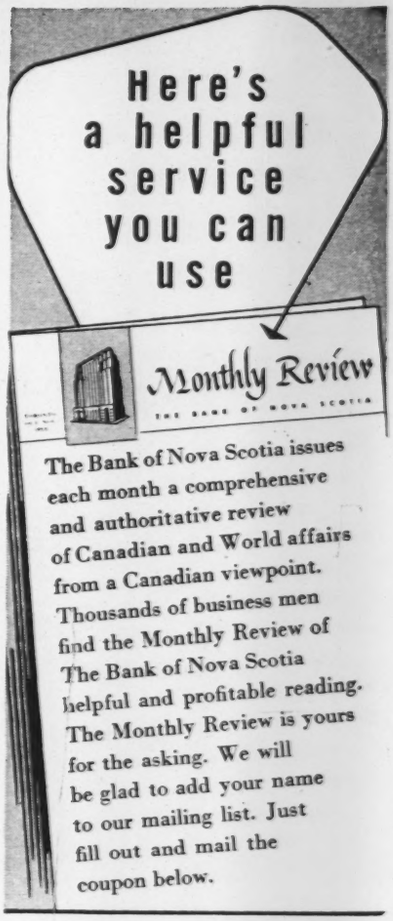
"I like my work," Mr. Hirshhorn says. "I'm creative, like an artist. When you're exploring deep in the bowels of the earth, you're creating something.

"I have learned through experience to limit risks. This is the most sensitive business in the world. The stock market is full of rumors, tips and liars. But the tape never lies."

An avid collector of contemporary American art, Mr. Hirshhorn has more than 600 paintings scattered through his Toronto office and hotel suite, his New York office and his home in Portchester, N.Y.

He is optimistic about Canada's mining future, commenting: "Look at the mining opportunities of the Canadian shield. You just have to be an optimist."

An attitude towards his work different from the exuberance his office associates notice is displayed when he says: "I've too many responsibilities, and that bothers me. But I have to keep going."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EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

CHATTING: *Mrs. Marshall Reid (l) and Mrs. Frederic Moes, ticket sellers for* Le Bal Parisien, *convened by the Junior Women's Committee of the Art Gallery of Toronto.*

women

TALKING *over the ball plans: l to r, Mrs. J. L. Goad, Mrs. Boyd Matchett, Mrs. Norman McMurrich and President Mrs. Oscar Kofman.*

MRS. C. F. S. TIDY, *in the* Bal Masqué *costume she will wear to the ball, and Mrs. James O'Brian as George Sand.*

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

Conversation Pieces:

THE JUNIOR WOMEN'S COMMITTEE of the Art Gallery of Toronto is holding a *Bal Parisien* on May 14, to raise money for the Painting and Sculpture Purchase Fund. Eight huge mural sketches of Paris scenes are being done by Barbara Howard, an art teacher at the Gallery. Some of the Committee members are photographed on this page.

Next week, the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival will be held in Hamilton, Ont. Best actresses from the regional festivals will be scarce, with only three on hand—Frances Tobias, of Toronto's *The Rose Tattoo;* Yolande Roy, of Montreal's *Le Roi David,* and Estelle Wall, of the Newfoundland entry, *Juno and the Paycock*. The other winning actresses were in plays not invited to the finals.

Edgar Noffke, of Eaton's Decorating Department, passed on to an audience of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild (Ont.) a piece of color advice he had received from artist Arthur Lismer: "Place each color in a room in such a manner that, if all other color is removed, you would have a pleasant pattern of that one color".

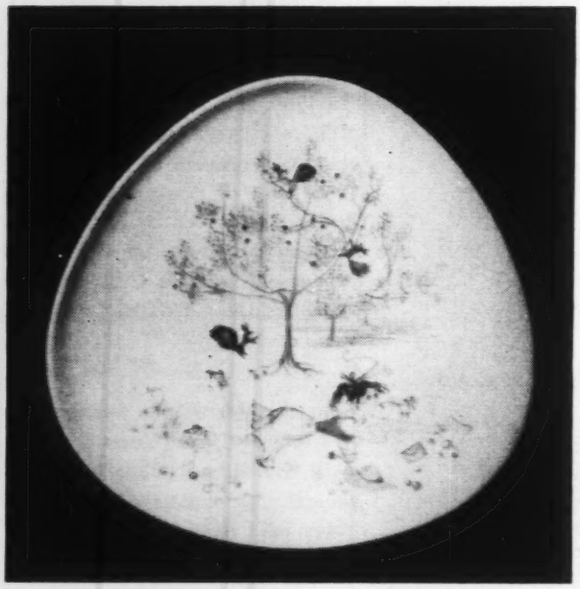
Presidents: Mrs. Hugh Shoobridge, of the Montreal Women's Club; Mrs. R. D. Guy, Jr., of the Junior League of Winnipeg; Mrs. A. L. Woods, of the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver; Mrs. M. W. McElrea, of the Woman's Club of Winnipeg; Mrs. John M. Lecky, of the Junior League of Vancouver.

"In 1900, in Canada, the average female worker earned a salary of $2.50 a week," Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Vancouver, National President of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, told the Saskatchewan conference of the organization. Today 22 per cent of Canadian wage earners are women; in England they make up 40 per cent of the labor force and 28.2 per cent of it in the U.S. "Surprisingly enough," she said, "9,000 of the 1,170,000 Canadian women workers are over 70 years of age."

Equal pay for women workers has received a bad jolt. The House of Commons voted down a bill introduced by Ellen Fairclough (MP, Hamilton) calling for equal pay for women, although several provinces have such legislation and the Royal Canadian Navy pays the same to men and women.

Weddings: Nancy Josephine Carmichael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Carmichael and granddaughter of the late Sir Richard McBride, former Premier of BC, to Sub-Lt. William Allen Nelles, RCN, son of Admiral Percy Walker Nelles, CB, LLD, RCN, and Mrs. Nelles, both of Victoria; Helen Elizabeth Pfeiffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Pfeiffer, to John Watson Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Watson Wallace, both of Montreal.

DESIGN *in self-caricature on plate, about $38; ash or candy tray with a pink bird and a green bottle, about $6.25; candy jar with self-caricature again, about $18.90. These are all designs by Bele Bachem, of Munich.*



A COUPE-*shaped plate, with a roguish design of Spring goings-on in a park, about $7.50.*

CHINA painting is usually either overly decorative or severely simple. Somewhere between comes Bele Bachem, who combines an impudent sense of humor with strong modern virility. She can paint a nostalgically Victorian scene with a whimsical touch, as the park scene on the plate in the photograph to the left shows, or she can be humorously modern, as in the face created by fishes, on the vase in the photograph on the opposite page.

Bele Bachem lives in Munich with her husband and her seven-year-old daughter. Born in the Rhineland, she studied art and sculpture before the war in Berlin and later in Munich. Her own dark looks appear frequently in caricatures. There is one on the plate in the upper left photograph.

But Bele Bachem does not confine herself merely to painting designs on china and creating figurines. She is greatly in demand to do murals for night clubs in Munich and she finds time to write novels.

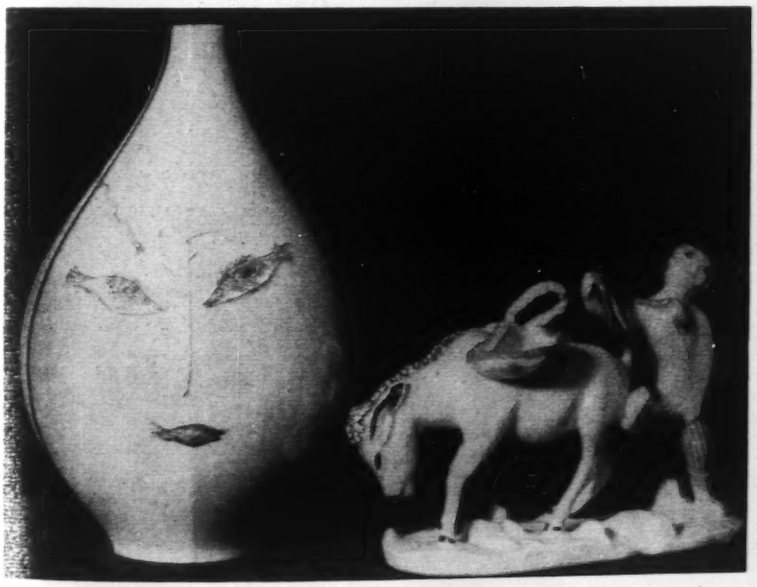
She has been doing her china work exclusively for Rosenthal China for the past two years. She moulds and paints her figurines, often using mythological subjects, and paints the chinaware by hand. Only a limited number of each piece is then manufactured, since the company believes they will become collectors' items. Perhaps just as important as her designs are her colors. She tends to use rich mauve and turquoise, warm green and grey, and sunny yellow and orange predominantly.

Rosenthal Porzellan is the largest ceramics manufacturing firm in the world, and now has a branch in Toronto. Besides Bele Bachem's, Rosenthal has designs by the French playwright and scenic designer, Jean Cocteau, and by Raymond Loewy (U.S. designer of French origin) who has designed such various items as the interior of the Constellation, the Coca-Cola bottle, and the Lucky Strike pack.

Photos: R. Vickers of Milne Studio

ANOTHER *Bele Bachem figurine; her interpretation of the goddess turned into a tree, about $26.*

Humor in China



MODERN *design of a face made by fishes, half white and half in yellow spray, about $22; figurine of an Italian peasant with a donkey in white and blue, about $38.*

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For illustrated calendar write the Principal
MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

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April 1954.

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ON THE LINKS: *yellow wool jersey, by Elcraft, Toronto, about $8, worn with grey flannel worsted slacks by Trafalgar Pants, Toronto, about $18.*

Photos: Ken Bell for the Wool Bureau

Fore! And After

AT THE CLUB'S BAR: *at left, Shetland tweed jacket in an oatmeal shade, with 2-button notched "Ivy League" lapel, about $40, worn with brown slacks. At right, a black cashmere-and-wool blazer, with white pearl buttons and narrow "Ivy League" lapels, about $45, worn with blue-grey slacks. Slacks are both made of melange worsted flannel, about $20. The outfits are by James Brothers, Toronto.*

Food

By Margaret Ness

WE HAVE nothing against strawberry, raspberry or black currant jam. But at this time of year we have a longing for a new kind to spread on our breakfast toast, on the alternate mornings to marmalade. So we were delighted to run across Sherry Fig Jam.

It is easy to make. Drain the juice from a can of figs. Grind the pulp and add enough of the juice to make 2 cups. Pour into a very large saucepan and add ¼ cup of lime juice. Now you are ready to make the jam. Add 4 cups of cane sugar to the fruit in the saucepan and place it over a high heat. Bring to the boil and let it boil hard for one minute, stirring constantly. Remove from the heat and stir in ¾ cup sweet Canadian sherry and ½ bottle of Certo. Skim, pour quickly into glasses and top each with paraffin This recipe makes about seven 6-ounce glasses.

Or perhaps you would like a Spiced Port Jelly. For this you measure 2 cups of Canadian port wine and 2½ cups cane sugar into the top of a double boiler. Add ⅛ tsp. each of cinnamon and cloves and mix well. Place over rapidly boiling water in the double boiler and heat for two minutes, stirring constantly. Remove and stir in a ½ bottle of Certo. Pour quickly into glasses and seal each with paraffin. This recipe makes about five 6-ounce glasses.

• •

Enigma Variations

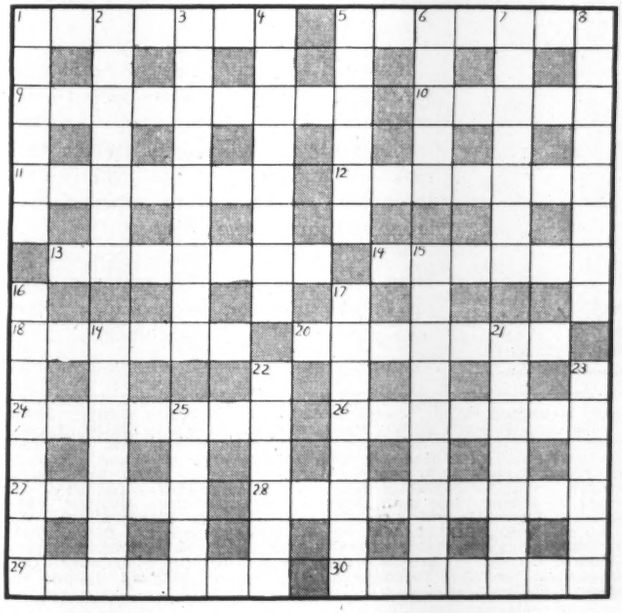
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Did the maid err to get in this state? (7)
5. To get 1 across in this shape is what a girl needs to get 1 across. (7)
9. One result of Reds mixing with Yellow races? (9)
10. The cop may take it, to change the subject. (5)
11. Rome is the City after this. (7)
12. This queen was certainly not fat in the middle or rear. (7)
13. This has to undergo removal of its extremities. (7)
14. Can a she-cat be this? Often is, by the sound of it! (6)
18. A doorway is one of its means. (6)
20. Soldiers are the 30 here. (7)
24. But is it binding to Africans? Maybe, if they're 2. (7)
26. Though downtrodden, still one of the sole holders. (7)
27. One of a number of colors. (5)
28. Mau-Mau chief that may get under your skin? (9)
29. Led by the hand. (7)
30. According to Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes, Jack-the-Ripper was one of these. (7)

DOWN

1. How Desdemona was attached to Othello? (6)
2. See 24. (7)
3. No genius I present in this guise can help but be. (9)
4. Being in the dough, often gets one in a stew. (8)
5. Herman overtaken in battle? (6)
6. Bishops bring it to a head. (5)
7. Present regrets? (7)
8. Just the flute to make records. (8)
15. This immature person needs the heat put on him. (4-5)
16. Nova Scotian youth goes to extremes with only one arm. (8)
17. To hit a fly calls for a drink. (8)
19. Receptacle for ham comedians' jokes? There's already a cob in it. (4,3)
21. This artist's work is over the heads of the crowd. (7)
22. What a strange bird to return the Order of Merit! (6)
23. But it isn't only skaters who shoulder them. (6)
25. He made a name composing a lyric. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 17. A garden is a lovesome thing
10. Roots
11. Rectangle
12. Exits
13. Hoe
14. Hands
15. Ingests
18. Spruces
21. Grandam
23. Seduces
25. Humus
27. Tie
29. Spade
30. Rationing
31. Allot
32. Market gardener

DOWN

2. Growing
3. Roses
4. Earth
5. Increases
6. Abash
7. Organic
8. Ewers
9. 24. Creeping Charlie
16. Sod
17. See 1
19. Red
20. Suspects
22. Ammeter
24. See 9
25. Harem
26. Spore
28. Eager
29. Shade

(312)

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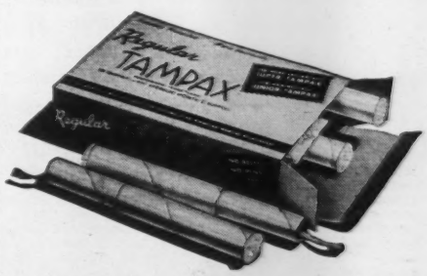

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Letters

Revivalists

WHY NOT a couple of articles examining the activities of revivalists, along the lines of those you published about the cemeteries? . . . The phoney hysteria inspired by the revivalists does much more harm than good, in the long run. You could deal with Billy Graham, who is very much in the news now . . . Undoubtedly he is an excellent showman and has a certain gift for attracting mobs of people of little education and less intelligence. How long does his influence last? About 15 minutes, at a guess . . .

Winnipeg EWALD SUNSTROM

Post Office

THE WRITER, greatly interested in and perturbed by the rapid deterioration of the Canadian Post Office Department, wonders if any of your readers would be interested in a new version of the Pony Express which would be pledged to some of the following discarded ideas:

Mail is the "Royal Mail" — of first priority and importance as sacred communication from person to person and protected by the very honor of the Crown; Mail should be delivered promptly; Mail should be properly sorted. . .

Mount Dennis, Toronto S. G. WEST

IT'S BAD enough to have to pay five cents to post a letter, but it's an added annoyance to have to lick a stamp as anaemic in color and feeble in design as most of its cheaper predecessors. If we have to raise the price of postage, let's spend a little of the extra revenue on getting some designs to do us proud.

Winnipeg GLEN TATE

Subsidizing Hladun

I WISH to call your attention to an inaccuracy in Willson Woodside's article "McCarthy Invited Himself to Toronto". In this article it is stated that John Hladun "edited a workers' paper, subsidized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which attacked the CCF as shrilly as it did the Communists". The statement that this paper was subsidized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is incorrect . . . (The Chamber) has never subsidized, and does not subsidize, any outside publication.

I also would like to make it clear that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is vigorously opposed to Communism and carries on a continuous program to combat this menace . . .

W. S. KIRKPATRICK
Vice-Chairman of Executive,
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Montreal

I am quite aware of the great efforts which the Canadian Chamber of Commerce made, especially in the period of confusion immediately after the war, to alert the Canadian public to the menace of Communism. The fact in this case is quite simply that John Hladun said at the time (1948) that his paper was subsidized by the Chamber, and I had stored this in my mind over the years as an example of unintelligent anti-Communism. —WILLSON WOODSIDE.

Wrong Function

THE BASIC concept of democratic government is that in the final analysis "the people govern". To carry out this idea in an orderly and efficient manner, we have evolved a system by which those who serve the people are elected or appointed for three distinct purposes:

The legislative branch — to crystallize public opinion into statute law; the executive — to apply and administer public policies as recorded in our statute books; the judicial branch — to interpret and apply the law as enacted by the people through their representatives in the legislative branch of government.

The practice of having the legislative branch take over and devote their time and energy in increasing degree to settling private disputes in divorce cases is a violation of the essential basis of our system of government. . . .

Let the legislative branch declare, as is its right, that it will not continue to encroach on the judicial branch and will refuse to hear any more divorce cases.

The members of the judiciary are appointed because of their training and experience to sift evidence tested by cross-examination and apply the law to the proved facts. They are more competent for such purpose than any committee of the legislative branch of government. . . .

The representatives of the citizens of the other eight provinces should not be asked to perform judicial functions for which they were never elected.

Regina G. H. BARR

Of Many Things

YOUR FRONT PAGE discusses two current problems, the H-bomb and the surplus of grain. Both could be solved at one stroke . . . Let the Canadian Government clear the clogged elevators by sending half the wheat surplus to countries short of food. That is the road to peace— and the way to make the H-bomb nothing more than an unpleasant memory . . .

Vancouver ERIC TEASDALE

. . . (THE) letter from Everett James . . . such remarks come from an obvious egotist, the only type that would make such immature statements on women in general. All women are wise from the day they are born and by the age of thirty have revealed the beauty with which all are blessed. With some it is earlier, with others later in life, but no woman is really ugly.

(MRS.) W. T. BUTLER
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

HOW BIG of Mr. Garner to be able to sneer, smile and smirk upon society's imperfections. *An Afternoon at the Art Gallery* proves, in my opinion, neither constructive, informative, nor entertaining. It contains an element of valueless cynicism and thoughtless snobbery.

What plane of existence does one inhabit where he is so far removed from his fellow man that he can dissect him with precise and cold detachment . . .

Toronto GORDON NAULT

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